The Weather
Today—Fair with moderate temperature, cooler by evening. Yesterday—High, 80; low, 60.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
WINX
1340 On Your Dial

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES — AUG 31 1945 — LIBRARY

Army to Ease Discharge Regulations; Japs End Lives in Groups Before Palace

Tokyo Gloom Deepens as Occupation Hour Nears

Populace Warned To Remain Calm; Changes Made In Cabinet Posts

San Francisco, Aug. 25 (AP).—Group suicides in front of the imperial palace were reported today by Tokyo radio in a broadcast painting a picture of increasing "scorrow and gloominess" among the Japanese as they taste "the bitter defeat in battle."

Fear of "some terrible incident of bloodshed due to merely one worthless and unnecessary act of some thoughtless person" was expressed by Isama Inouye, a Tokyo radio commentator in an English language address to Japanese overseas and recorded by the FCC.

Inouye's account of the group hara-kiri before the palace expressed the opinion that "it is highly probable that such incidents will occur frequently in the future,"" as they have in the past and said the suicides were "truly Japanese." He added that "such things are scarcely understandable by the average American" but that fellow Japanese living overseas can "fully understand their psychology."

Preparations Rushed

It was the first report of group suicides although Tokyo previously had announced that various individuals, including some high officials, had carried out the traditional ceremony.

Preparations for welcoming the occupation forces are being rushed by the government, Inouye said, and the authorities hope the Japanese response will be such that they can "terminate this occupation peacefully and as much as possible without any incidents."

Reports coming from Manchuko of Russian soldiers attacking women and pillaging farms, said Inouye, "are vigorously provoking a fear of the occupation forces on the part of our nationals at home." He said other accounts reported behavior of Soviet officers as "excellent" and attributed the looting and attacks to "actions committed against the common sense of the individual soldiers."

"I can not help but believe that such fears are without foundation in the case of the American forces," Inouye said, cautioning the people against "some sort of unexpected small incident" which might lead to bloodshed.

Reviews Situation

The commentator reviewed the general situation in Japan, saying "communications are in disorder, homes have been burned, roofs leak with rains, clothes are covered with dust and perspiration."

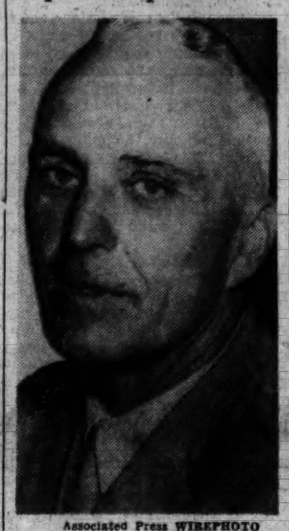
The recent typhoon damaged vegetable gardens which, "few as they were, comprised the people's small basis of hope . . . "and there is no medicine for the sick," Inouye declared. Such inconveniences had been borne for the sake of winning the war, but now with defeat the "spirits for bearing such things are beginning to falter slightly." The people "cannot help but hold some gloomy forebodings with their hearts."

Other broadcasts from Tokyo dealt with reshuffling of various officials, reconstruction and demobilization plans, and a statement quoting the Rev. Patrick James Byrne, superior of the Maryknoll Fathers in Japan, that Americans would find the Nipponese orderly and cooperative in carrying out the surrender terms.

Father Byrne asked the occupa-

See JAPS, Page 2, Column 7.

May Spearhead Jap Occupation



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH MAY SWING,
commander of the Eleventh Airborne Division, whose troops will probably spearhead General MacArthur's occupation of Japan, according to dispatches from Okinawa

2 Army Fliers Forced Down On Kyushu

Get Friendly Greeting From Jap Officers; B-17 Brings Fuel

Okinawa, Aug. 25 (AP).—Two Fifth Air Force pilots set their Lightning fighter planes down on a Japanese airstrip on Kyushu today to become the first Americans to land on Nippon home soil since hostilities ended.

They were Lieut. Col. Clay Tice, jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., commanding the Forty-ninth Fighter Group, and Flight Officer Douglas C. Hall of Anamosa, Iowa.

Leads Wingman to Landing

The fliers had been on a reconnaissance mission and were headed for their home base on Okinawa when Hall's plane developed trouble in its fuel system. Without hesitation Tice led his distressed wingman in to a perfect landing on Nittiagahara airstrip on the eastern shore of central Kyushu.

The Americans talked with Japanese officers and enlisted men on the field for almost 2 hours and 45 minutes while waiting for a B-17 Fortress rescue plane to bring gasoline for Hall's craft.

"The Japanese appeared friendly and affable," said Tice on his return to Okinawa late this afternoon, "but in no way did they act as if they had been defeated."

Received on "Equal Basis"

"They were meeting us," he added, "on an equal basis."

Hall told his commanding officer he did not have sufficient fuel to return to base, Tice said, so contact was made with the rescue plane which was ordered to pick up fuel at Ie Shima and bring it to the airstrip so Hall could fly out.

As they approached the airstrip they saw several Japanese fliers about the field but when they landed the Nipponese had disappeared.

The American fliers sat in their planes for a short time as other Lightnings circled overhead. After all appeared well, they then headed for home. Then Tice climbed out of his plane and walked over to a parked Japanese medium bomber.

See LANDING, Page 2, Column 6.

Sea and Air Forces Set For Landings

Typhoons Delay U. S. Occupation; Fleet Prepared for Signs of Treachery

Manila (Sunday), Aug. 26 (AP).—Powerful Allied air and sea forces converged on disarming Japan today, ready to land the First Airborne Force Tuesday and at least 17,500 fighting men Thursday in the initial wave of the formal occupation process, which has been delayed two days by typhoons.

The first of a dozen Army transport planes will land Tuesday instead of today at Atsugi airfield carrying experts to get that base 18 miles from downtown Tokyo in shape for the main forces following two days later.

(Forty-five minutes after Manila had filed the news of the 48-hour postponement, a dispatch from Okinawa said the first landings Sunday "went back on schedule" after the typhoon had passed northeast of the Ryukyus and dissipated.

Move Out of Philippines

(It was not clear whether the conflicting dispatch from Okinawa was filed before or after word had been received there from MacArthur for the postponement. A Japanese acknowledgement of MacArthur's message referred to a 48 hour delay of "all dates specified" in original surrender instructions.)

Seaborne forces and supply convoys moved out of the Philippines.

The mighty U. S. Third and Fifth and the British Pacific fleets at battle alert steamed near Japan, ready to spill 10 thousand armed Marines and sailors onto the shores of Tokyo Bay in supporting waves Thursday.

Massed allied air might at Okinawa was poised to drop 7500 fully armed air troopers at Atsugi when General MacArthur arrives the same day to carry Allied military rule to the once-arrogant island empire.

Ready for Treachery

The Fleet was prepared to blast Tokyo with 100 massed big guns at the first hint of treachery, and the air forces were armed and primed to shoot any would-be suicide planes from the skies.

As Japanese broadcasts told of unrest, disorders and hara kiri at home over the prospect of ocupation, Emperor Hirohito issued a rescript to his armies telling them to disarm and return to ways of peace.

MacArthur announced yesterday that a series of typhoons had forced him to delay the whole occupation schedule by 48 hours.

That means the articles of surrender will be signed Sept. 2 instead of Aug. 31, aboard the mighty battleship Missouri anchored in Tokyo bay.

"It is hoped," the supreme commander of allied forces said, "that by that time (Thursday) the wind and seas will have abated to an extent that will permit our forward movement."

Ruin Left by Typhoon

The first of the typhoons struck Tokyo last Wednesday, cutting communications, tearing up railways, making many roads impassable and converting Atsugi field into a morass.

A second boiled up toward Okinawa but, as the mighty air base braced for the blow, it veered off toward Japan. Airmen who stalked it last reported the storm center 350 miles south of Tokyo and moving northeastward.

It was not disclosed whether Allied fleets were in the path of

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 3

Our Feathered Friends?

Post Staff Photo
INVASION—Mrs. James E. Baden, whose fireplace was the spearhead point for a chimney swift invasion, tries to arrange an armistice with several of the participants

Chinese Reds Marching on 2 Key Cities

Chiang's Soldiers Already Established In Shanghai, Nanking

Chungking, Sunday, Aug. 26 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government forces have entered Shanghai and Nanking, China's prewar capital, field dispatches said today, while rival Communist forces were reported marching on those two key cities and also driving toward Hongkong and Canton.

Military dispatches said the government's pride guerilla force, the "Loyal and Patriotic Army," and occupied western Shanghai and the Pootung industrial district across the Whangpoo River from the great metropolis.

Communist Commander in Chief Gen. Chu Teh, on the other hand, asserted Communist forces were marching toward Shanghai "to aid a rising of the people against the Japanese." A communique from Chu's alleged 50 thousand Chinese workers had occupied Japanese-operated factories in Shanghai to prevent looting and had placarded the streets with slogans welcoming the expected Communist forces.

Nanking Race Possible

The same race between Chiang's forces and Communist troops for the key cities of China perhaps also had affected Nanking, 185 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai, and the chosen site for the formal surrender of Japanese forces in China.

National government troops crossed the Yangtze and entered Nanking's waterfront district Friday, the Chinese announced. The generalissimo's troops first secured the north bank city of Pukow, taking over control from the Japanese. Chiang Kai-shek plans to reestablish his capital in Nanking, 740 miles east of Chungking.

The Chinese officers who accom-

See CHINA, Page 2, Column 7.

Nats Lose 2 To Yankees, 4-2 and 5-4

Griffmen Fall Game And Half Behind Loop-Leading Tigers

Washington's Nats blew an opportunity to assume first place in the American League yesterday, blew it with such thoroughness, in fact, that they dropped both ends of a double-header with the Yankees in New York, 4-2, and 5-4, and now trail the first place Tigers by a game and a half. The night cap went 10 innings.

To make matters worse, it was a gent named Herschel Martin, a former member of the lowly National League Phillies, who put the finishing touches on the Nats in both games.

In the eighth inning of the opener Martin connected with one of Dutch Leonard's usually impeccable knucklers and deposited same into the stands for a home run. George Stirnweiss was on base at the time and the blow gave New York its winning margin.

Herschel's homer followed closely on the heels of another eighth-inning round tripper by Pinchhitter Russ Derry.

In the nightcap it was four-all in the tenth when the Yanks got to relief hurler Marino Pieretti for their winning run. A single by Frank Crosetti, Oscar Grimes' safe bunt, and a sacrifice set the stage for Martin's winning blow, a one-baser to right.

Johnny Niggeling, the Nats' starting hurler, was more than a bit of all right, holding the Yanks hitless for six innings in the nightcap. Hillis Layne gave him a 1-0 lead in the seventh with his first homer of the season, hit off Ernie Bonham. The Yanks got those two back in the seventh, however, setting the stage for a neat Nats' eighth-inning rally for three, including a homer by George Binks.

(Details on Page 6.)

Braden Gets Rockefeller State Post

Truman and Byrnes Appoint Critic of Argentina Chief of Latin Relations

By R. J. Manning
United Press Staff Correspondent

The Argentine government's uneasy honeymoon with the United States was just about ended yesterday when President Truman supplanted Assistant Secretary of State Nelson A. Rockefeller with Spruille Braden, an outspoken critic of the Argentine dictatorship.

In the fourth phase of their sweeping overhaul of the State Department high command, Mr. Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes installed Braden, U. S. Ambassador to Argentina, as the new chief of U. S. Latin-American relations.

At the same time Byrnes gave emphatic approval to Braden's frequently expressed distaste for the Argentine government of President Edelmiro Farrell and Vice President Juan D. Peron.

Only Two Remain

Only two of the six assistant secretaries placed in the State Department by the late President Roosevelt now remain in office—William L. Clayton, in charge of economic affairs, and James C. Dunn, chief of political affairs. A third, Dean Acheson, has been promoted to Undersecretary, replacing the career diplomat, Joseph C. Grew.

Rockefeller's resignation came amid many indications that the State Department was reverting to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's policy of "diplomatic isolation" of the Argentine government. Rockefeller had substituted for the Hull policy one of cooperation with Dictator Farrell on Argentina's promise that it would rid itself of fascism.

Shortly after the President's appointment of Braden, Byrnes disclosed that the new Assistant Secretary was expected to continue "with unremitting vigor" the policies which he has followed in dealing with Argentina since arriving there as American Ambassador last April 19.

No New Envoy Now

Byrnes hinted that the United States may refrain from sending a new Ambassador to Buenos Aires for some time. He said that until a new envoy is appointed, the American Charge d'Affaires in the Argentine capital, John Cabot, will work "under the guidance and instructions" of Braden.

For nearly a year the United States maintained no Ambassador in Argentina as an expression of displeasure with the Farrell-Peron policies.

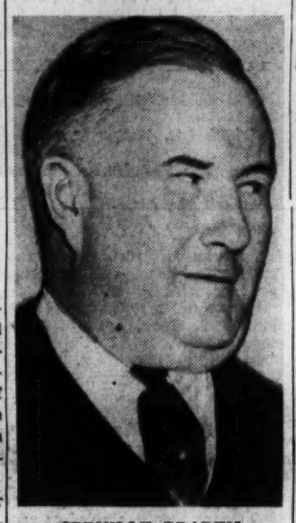
Rockefeller, who led the move to help Argentina into the United Nations at the San Francisco Security Conference, kowed out of office with the confession that the State Department's attempt to get along with the Farrell regime had failed.

In a speech at Boston Friday night, he accused Argentina of failing to keep its commitments to eliminate Axis remnants and generally mend its ways. He proposed, in effect, that the Argentine people overthrow the present regime.

Byrnes underscored the new United States attitude toward Argentina with the statement that Braden's appointment was "particularly a recognition of his accurate interpretation of the policies of this Government in its relation to the present government of Argentina."

See BRITAIN, Page 2, Column 5.

Rockefeller and His Successor



SPRUILLE BRADEN
new Assistant Secretary of State

Associated Press Photos.
NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
leaves State Department

Britain to Bill U. S. Army for All Services

End of Lend-Lease Will Cost Nation Cash From Now On

London, Aug. 25 (U.P.).—Britain will start billing the American Army for goods and services obtained in the United Kingdom now that lend-lease has been terminated, a British treasury official said today.

The British press wrote of the "abrupt" end of lend-lease, but expressed confidence that the United States would stand by Britain in peace as in war.

Discussions have been opened to find a method of putting on a cash basis all goods or services given United States forces in the United Kingdom until next spring, when American bases here probably will be deactivated, the treasury official disclosed. The charges are expected to commence simultaneously with termination of lend-lease, the official said.

U. S. May Pay Cash

This would mean the United States probably will pay cash for such things as rents for soldiers' billets; office space used by the Army; garages for motor pools; airfields for planes; gasoline, oil and foodstuffs purchased locally, and fare for troops returning to the United States on British ships.

See BRITAIN, Page 2, Column 5.

Thousands Short of 85 To Be Home By Christmas

Lower Age Limit And Liberalized Dependency Plea Weight Indicated

By George Connery

Hundreds of thousands of men with fewer than 85 discharge points will be out of the Army and home by Christmas, it was learned yesterday.

Other demobilization developments included:

1. All European veterans eligible for discharge (with 85 or more points) will be out of service by the end of October, those from the Pacific by the end of November.
2. The discharge-on-application age limit will be lowered from 38 "as it becomes possible to set a new top age limit for service."
3. Liberalization of discharges for dependency reasons is being considered but "no mass discharge" on this basis may be expected.
4. The Army will put 20 more transport planes into continental service on Monday (tomorrow) to facilitate demobilization and ease the railroads' load.

Maj. Gen. Stephen M. Henry, assistant chief of staff and director of personnel, revealed that the post-VJ separation timetable will clear out both European and Pacific high point men within three months.

He added that "the Army will not permit any slowdown to occur" in the demobilization system, making it clear that men not now qualified for discharge will be flowing through the separation centers before the last of the 85-point men are back in civilian life.

"The progressive lowering of the critical score will guarantee priorities in shipping to the high point men," Henry explained. "But you can be sure that we will never allow empty berths on any ships returning to the United States."

MacArthur's Needs Are Key

The critical (or discharge) score now stands at 85. It will be lowered, the War Department has promised, as soon as General MacArthur determines how many troops he will require to occupy Japan. The drop, it has been repeatedly indicated, will be to 74 or 75 points.

Henry said he could not predict exactly when the new total will be set, "except that it will not be delayed to the point where discharges will be slowed up because there are insufficient men eligible for discharge."

The Army is hitting for a peak discharge figure of half a million men a month. Shipping capacity will be the controlling factor, not the separation centers in this country. The centers currently are stepping up their operations to keep pace with returning veterans, and could, it is estimated, exceed the half-million rate if necessary.

Some Must Go Overseas

Henry also indicated that some men who might expect to become discharge eligible in a year will have to be sent overseas. This will be necessary, he said, to insure that units are not entirely deprived of the stabilizing influence of experienced men.

Those with a "reasonable time" left to serve on the basis of their points may be called on for six months or more of foreign duty.

87th Division To Be Deactivated Within Few Days

By the Associated Press

The Eighty-seventh Division, which fought through Belgium and deep into Germany with the Third Army, will be deactivated within a few days, it was learned last night.

The division now is at Fort Benning, Ga., where it proceeded after its return from Europe.

The "Acorn" Division, which was overseas in World War I, was reactivated in December, 1942, at Camp McCain, Miss., and then trained in maneuvers with the Third Army in Tennessee. It went overseas on November 4, 1944, seeing its first action near Metz. The Eighty-seventh was one of the divisions used by Gen. George Patton to stem the Nazi breakthrough in the Ardennes salient.

Dredge Worker's Drowning Termed Accidental Death

A certificate of accidental death was issued yesterday in the death of Uel Johnson, 47, who was found late Friday night floating in the Potomac River near the Smoot Sand and Gravel Co. dredge, Columbia, on which he lived. The dredge was anchored near Oxon Run.

Maryland police had difficulty in reaching the body through the swampy land nearby and the man was picked up and brought to the District Morgue by the harbor patrol.

The body was discovered and identified by Joseph Mazingo, 39, and George P. Kriger, 40, with whom he worked on the dredge. He is believed to have slipped and fell into the water while attempting to board the dredge in the dark.

Dr. James I. Boyd, Prince Georges County medical examiner, said he was certain the drowning was accidental and concurred in the findings of the District coroner.

Johnson's father, A. Johnson, resides at Hickory, N. C.

MacArthur Must Take Wrecking Crew to Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo Imperial Headquarters advised General MacArthur in effect yesterday that he will have to bring along his own wrecking crew when he lands.

A message broadcast to MacArthur and relating to his requirements said:

"Please be informed that two wrecking cranes (20 tons) and three road scrapers (motorized) to be provided . . . are not available in Japan."

Tokyo also asked MacArthur to tell the numerical strength of initial occupying forces at Nagoya and the minimum number of vehicles required, adding:

"We do not possess sufficient number of them for ourselves."

Truman, De Gaulle Declare Harmony Exists on Future

By International News Service

President Truman and Gen. Charles de Gaulle issued a joint statement last night declaring that fundamental harmony exists between the United States and France in the construction of the postwar world.

Severe Hurricane Sweeping on Texas Near Port Aransas

New Orleans, Aug. 25 (AP).—A dangerous tropical hurricane, whirling at 110-mile-an-hour force over the Gulf of Mexico, bore down tonight toward the Port Aransas-Freeport section of the Texas coast.

Daring Army and Navy fliers sent bombers boring into the roaring gales aloft and messaged back data which enabled the Weather Bureau to spot the center of the hurricane this afternoon about 110 miles east southeast of Brownsville, Tex.

The storm was moving north-northwestward about 10 miles an hour, and the Weather Bureau reported indications then were that the center would cross the coastline tonight or Sunday morning between Port Aranas and Freeport.

Auto Traffic Mounts

40-Hr. Week to Bring Changes In Downtown Parking Laws

Wartime parking bans in the downtown area on Saturday afternoons will be lifted about the middle of September, John Mitton, chief engineer, Department of Vehicles and Traffic, said yesterday, and part time one-way streets will be eliminated on Saturdays when all Government employes here go on a 40-hour week.

Other postwar plans of the department include a central traffic signal control, the installation of eight instead of four traffic lights at many intersections, the use of durable crosswalk markers throughout the city, the installation of 350 new parking meters in the downtown area and a safety campaign aimed at returning servicemen.

The central traffic signal control for individual lights would make it possible to change the pace of each light in accordance with weather and traffic demands. To do this now, Mitton said, it is necessary to change the light manually, "on the spot." Central control now comprises blocks of lights rather than individual units.

The installation of eight instead of four lights would mainly benefit the pedestrian who would have a light on the left side of the street directly opposite him instead of

See TRAFFIC, Page 2, Column 6.

Postwar Project No. 1

Work to Begin in 60 Days On $4,500,000 Anacostia Span

Construction of a $4,500,000 Victory Bridge over the Anacostia River at South Capitol st., the first project in the District's 22 million dollar postwar highway improvement program, will begin within 60 days, municipal officials promised yesterday.

Receipt of a long-awaited War Production Board clearance on materials will enable the District Government to advertise for bids on the bridge substructure work by Wednesday, Capt. H. C. Whitehurst, director of highways, announced.

Money and plans for the project have been ready for several years but this proposed relief for traffic in the overgrown Anacostia section of the city was held up by the war emergency, he explained.

The proposed 3300-foot steel girder bridge will not only remove the present over-loading of Anacostia Bridge but also provide a connecting link with the new Suitland Parkway. A direct route to the city will also be provided for new housing developments in Anacostia, and for the Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Flying Field and Bolling Field, Captain Whitehurst added.

The new bridge approaches will begin at South Capitol and O sts.

See BRIDGE, Page 2, Column 4.

Three Ships Due at New York With Many From D.C. Area

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

New York, Aug. 25.—Arrivals aboard the SS Morehead, due here tomorrow, were scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Wood, First Lieut. Harvey E., 614 Hamilton st. nw.

Arnold, T/Sergt. Robert H., 1427 Chapin st. nw.

Granat, Sergt. Nathan, 4920 9th st. nw.

Slepitzka, Sergt. Alec, 1320 Harvard st. nw.

Carkin, Corpl. arl A, 520E Sheridan st. nw.

Carroll, Pfc. Dewey E., 3517 13th st. nw.

Foster, Pfc. Charles R., 9 Knots Green sw.

Waugh, Pvt. Barnard L., 2136 P st. nw.

MARYLAND

Bell, Capt. Edward C., jr., Laurel.

Gates, Capt. Chester M., Catonsville.

Baum, T/5 Warren E., Westover.

Covey, T/5 Charles E., Eaton.

Doak, T/5 Merle E., Baltimore.

Ritterbusch, T/5 Earl F., Laurel.

Bridges, Pfc. James T., Pasadena.

Pryor, Pfc. Harold R., Hagerttown.

Bloom, Pvt. Edward R., Elliott City.

Callahan, Pvt. Roland J., Pimlico.

VIRGINIA

Bieler, First Lieut. Marcus, Bedford.

Hawkins, Sergt. Bennie B., Gladys.

Austin, T/4 Robert W., Schoolfield.

Saville, T/4 Robert R., Cambria.

Davis, Corpl. George R., Newport News.

Boyd, T/5 Robert T., Radford.

Tillison, T/5 Carl E., Abington.

Weaver, T/5 Walter S., Riner.

White, T/5 Thomas J., Newport News.

Burch, Pfc. Robert H., Forest.

Burnett, Pfc. Melvin W., Danville.

Gauldin, Pfc. Riley, Danville.

Kinsley, Pfc. John E., Blacksburg.

Neely, Pfc. Harold D., Cameron.

Toler, Pfc. Jefferson U., Danville.

Williams, Pfc. William E., Christiansburg.

Wilson, Pfc. Grover C., Gretna.

On Joseph Teal

New York, Aug. 25.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here omorrow aboard the SS Joseph Teal:

WASHINGTON

Shearer, Pfc. William F., 503 3d st. nw.

Herson, T/5 Nathanul, 1009 Webster st. nw.

Clark, Pfc. Wallace C., 1345 Meridan pl. nw.

VIRGINIA

Crocker, Sergt. Jacob A., 202 Lee ave., Petersburg.

Food, Sergt. Burnett H., Earlysville.

Gear, T/5 Jacob, Hampton.

Holbrook, Pfc. William P., Coeburb.

Sprouse, Pfc. William E., Covington.

Walker, Pfc. Forrest E., Lexington.

Webb, First Lieut. David G., Abingdon.

Moody, T/Sergt. LeRoy C., Richmond.

Carson, Sergt. Robert J., Richmond.

Hallman, T/4 Arthur E., Petersburg.

Williams T/4, Russell W., Richmond.

Piriczky, T/5 Steve W., Richmond.

Walton, Pfc. Clifton L., Danville.

On Georgetown Victory

New York, Aug. 25.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Georgetown Victory:

VIRGINIA

Bohon, T/5 Carlton G., Danville.

Ashe, Pfc. Carl R., Harpersville.

Bell, Pfc. Clyde T., Covington.

Edwards, Pfc. Walter L., Haysi.

Lynn, Ernest, jr., Richmond.

Mann, Pfc. Milton A., jr., Lynchburg.

Morris, Pfc. Mack E., Pulaski.

Murray, Pfc. Joseph F., Trout Dale.

Weakley, Pfc. Daniel, Orange.

Ferguson, Pfc. Edward P., Roanoke.

Palmer, Pfc. Leonard M., Danville.

Raynes, Pfc. William L., Red House.

Avis, Pvt. Joseph G., Berryville.

Collier, Charles H., jr., 50 5th ave.

Cash, T/5 Ira M., Norwood.

Lankford, T/5 Leycester N., Raven.

Lantz, T/5 Loy C., Bergton.

Atwater, Pfc. Frank W., Hopewell.

Blevins, Pfc. Galen G., Green Cove.

Creed, Pfc. Robert C., Galax.

Heretick, Pfc. Alexander L., Hopewell.

MARYLAND

Taylor, First Lieut. Harry W., Annapolis.

Cage, S/Sergt. William A., Brunswick.

Hamburg, S/Sergt. Claude P., Frederick.

Banzhoff, Corpl. Victor G., Williamsport.

Barr, T/5 Richard E., Hyattsville.

Cochran, Pfc. Ted, Joppa.

Hannibal, Pfc. Milton G., Riderwood.

Hart, Pfc. Herbert R., Emporia.

Himes, Pfc. Scott H., Knoxville.

Johnson, Pfc. Ralph T., Frostburg.

Reed, Pfc. Charles R., Bishops Head.

Reel, Pfc. Richard D., Bel Air.

Sexton, Pfc. Thomas A., Mount Rainier.

Winters, Pfc. Joseph R., Midland.

Stump, M/Sergt. Milton H., Hagerstown.

Miller, S/Sergt. George A., Westminister.

Hyatt, T/5 Bernard M., Annapolis.

Brengle, Pfc. John T., Frederick.

Schultz, Corpl. Grady L., Herlock.

Noble, Pfc. Arthur G., Somerset Co., Md.

New York, Aug. 25.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here the day after tomorrow aboard the SS. Mulholland:

WASHINGTON

Jones, S/Sergt. Roger D., 1824 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Cade. T/Sergt. Elmer E., 1701 19th st. se.

VIRGINIA

Vaiden, Pvt. Edwin P., Richmond.

Hess, Sergt. Howard K., Roanoke.

McCraw, Sergt. Bundy M., Radford.

Willard, Pfc. Ben, Virgilina.

Hounsell, Pvt. Glen, Norton.

Musick, Pvt. James W., Cleveland.

Warren, Coprl. James W., Newport News.

Lynn, T/Sergt. Henry L., jr., Highway, Richmond.

Graham, Corpl. Alfred J., N. Tazewell.

Edwards, Pfc. William R., Jonesville.

O'Neill, Pfc. Walter W., Christianburg.

Totty, Pfc. Douglas H., Concord Depot.

Five Arrive by Air

Miami, Fla., Aug. 25 (AP).—Arriving at Miami Army air field in Army Transport planes from far-flung battlefields were the following Virginians:

Pvt. John H. McCune and Pvt. William S. Cook, both of Richmond; T/4 Arlie L. Kingery of Boone Mill; First Sergt. Ballard A. Linkous of Coeburn, and T/5 Lafayette G. Sprinkle of 202 N. Main st., Danville.

Camp Patrick Henry, Va., Aug. 25.—Three vessels arrived in Newport News yesterday—the G. H. Dern, with 742 troops aboard, and the Lake Charles Victory with 1940 troops aboard, arrived on regular voyages.

The David C. Shanks, with 1955 troops aboard, arrived after being diverted from a direct redeployment voyage to the Pacific. Units arriving on the Shanks were: Eighty-first Field Hospital; Fifth Medical General Dispensary; 401st Engineer C. Battalion; 643 Engineer C Battalion, and Ninety-fourth Evacuation Hospital.

The men arriing on the three essels included:

Goolsby, T/Sergt. John R., 1327 Randolph st. nw.

Ricker, Sergt. Stuart C., 175 Uhland Terr ne.

Snook, S/Sergt. Walter B., 626 N. Monroe st., Arlington.

Moran, T/Sergt. Jerald V., 3140 D st. se.

Graves, Corpl. John A., 307 Wolfe st., Alexandria.

Jackson, Corpl. George E., 154 P st. ne.

Mason, Corpl. R. D., 2521 Conn. ave. nw.

Stevens, Pfc. Earl E., 3812 Mt. Vernon ave., Alexandria.

Woods, Pvt. William, jr., 24 16th st. ne.

Riggina, Maj. Robert W., jr., 3302 Brown st. nw.

Butch, Capt. Leo J., 6101 North Dakota ave. nw.

Lucas, Second Lieut. Robert B., 66 New York ave. nw.

Bisel, T/Sergt. Eugene W., 3106 N. 7th st., Arlington.

Yates, T/5 George K., 4132 3rd rd. N., Arlington.

Patterson, Pfc. Harold E., 107 N. Fairfax st., Alexandria.

Hunter, Lieut. Col. Joseph G., 1440 Rhode Island ave. nw.

Gaddy, First Lieut. Frank L., 3820 N. Stafford st., Arlington.

Brooks, Sergt. Ernest W., 1215 N. Courthouse rd., Arlington.

Moseley, Col. Charles H., 1537 E. West Highway, Silver Spring.

Buchanan, Maj. Robert N., 3685 38th st. nw.

Holloman, T/4 Vol E., 4117 Davis pl. nw.

Grace, T/5 Raymond J., 643 E st. ne.

Donahue, Pfc. Francis L., 3847 Rodman st. nw.

Correction

The Post has been informed by Mrs. Henry G. Conklin that her husband's name, rank and address were listed incorrectly in yesterday's list of returnees on the West Point from the European theater. The name should have been T/Sergt. Henry G. Conklin, 2013 Columbia rd. nw.

Westminster Church Has Guest Pastor

In the absence of the Rev. Clifford R. Johnson, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church at 2701 Cameron Mills rd., Alexandria, the church will have as guest speaker this morning for the 11 o'clock service the Rev. J. Walter Stewart. He is pastor of the Plaza Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson who is also secretary of the Alexandria Ministerial Association, is completing his vacation and is expected to resume his duties in September. He and Mrs. Johnson nad their infant son live at 408 Jackson pl., Alexandria.

150 Attend Supper Of Women Democrats

More than 150 persons attended the annual supper last night given by Commissioner Lacy Shaw and the Silver Spring Women's Democratic Club, at Commissioner Shaw's home in Meadowood, Silver Spring, Md.

Honor guests at the affair included County Supervisor Willard F. Day and Mrs. Day; County Commissioners Richard Lansdale, Harvey White, William Prescott, State Senator Earle Hampton, and a group of servicemen from the Walter Reed Annex at Forest Glen. Mrs. Ralph Wells was the general chairman.

Four-and-One-Half-Million-Dollar Span

FIRST POSTWAR HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT—This is what the new Victory Bridge across the Anacostia River will look like. Now that the District has obtained WPB clearance for necessary materials, construction can begin in 60 days, it was estimated

PEACE

From Page 1

the storm, but presumbaly the great line of ships had adequate warning.

Yet another typhoon of great violence was churning up mountainous waves in the south China Sea 90 miles southeast of Hongkong.

MacArthur has kept his plans for the occupation fluid, and even now they can be changed if the men who land to get Atsugi ready for him find the job too big to be finished in the limited time.

Three Army air transports will be the first to reach Atsugi, and the first American plane to land on Japanese soil will be piloted by Col. John H. Lackey, jr., of Norfolk, Va.

Await Landing Order

After he signals his "okay" the other two planes will land, bringing men, jeeps and other equipment. Nine other transports will follow.

The American and British fleets awaited orders off Japan, ready to send ashore 10,000 Marines and bluejackets Thursday with a crack Marine regiment which has spearheaded many Pacific landings.

They will land at Yokosuka, Japan's second greatest naval base, south of Tokyo.

Associated Press Correspondent Murlin Spencer with the fleet said all would be equipped for battle and would go in with tanks and artillery.

The men—including 1800 sailors picked fro mthe fleet and given special training as a fighting force—had been drilling for days. They were under strict orders against fraternization.

The imperial government reported to MacArthur that fire was raging at the naval engineering school at Kurihama, 9 miles south of the Navy's landing site at Yokosuka, after an explosion occurred while the Japanese were storing ammunition under terms of the surrender.

Surrender of Fleet

It was announced here that Admiral Halsey and Admiral Raymond A. Spruance who crushed Japan's sea power would accept the surrender of what is left of the imperial fleet, presumably after the signing in Tokyo Bay.

Spruance's Fifth Fleet will control waters of southern Japan and Halsey will be assigned to Tokyo Bay. Japanese planes on necessary missions were under MacArthur's orders to stop within 2 miles of shoreto avoid running afoul of the fleet's fire power.

The Japanese advised MacArthur that planes needed on vital errands in connection with the surrender would be painted white with green crosses and that navy planes would paint their floats red.

They also notified the Supreme Commander of the appointment of an official reception committee to meet him at Atsugi and said all preparations for the first landings were practically complete.

From Japanese press reports of "disorders" in Japan, it appeared there still were some die-hard militarists who might try to cause trouble.

In his rescript, the emperor said that "now that we have come to disarm our forces, it is our earnest hope that they will maintain solid unity and demobilize with speed and in order."

The Japanese said that their front-line troops in Asia—where they claim disorders have forced some of their soldiers to fight in self defense—still were in "complicated circumstances and asked permission to surrender to field commanders instead of those Mac Arthur designated.

They also asked MacArthur whether his ban against Japanese ship movements applied to the use of small vessels in the waters around China, Indo-China and the East Indies.

The Japanese reported that four of their submarines were missing and may have been sunk. At least, they failed to respond when imperial headquarters at MacArthur's orders told them to surface and fly the black surrender flag.

Yielding at Singapore

(Although the Nippon Singapore commander has been reported as holding out against surrender, the FFC heard the radio at that big Malayan naval base ordering imperial forces not to interfere with minesweepers, and not to fly over Malaya or fire on Allied planes carrying supplies to war prisoners.)

A 16-man Russian delegation, headed by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Nikolaevech Derevyanko, arrived here yesterday for the surrender ceremonies and for conferences at MacArthur's headquarters.

MacArthur granted a Tokyo request to permit Japanese newsmen and cameramen to cover the landings and the surrender. He limited them to 10 at Atsugi, 10 at Yokosuka and 10 for the landings at the big air base of Kanoya on the southern island of Kyushu.

(MacArthur has given no dates for the landings on Kyushu. The Japanese said they would take place September 1, which by the postponement would be September 3.)

BRIDGE

From Page 1

se., and meet the river in line with R st. sw. On the other side, they will connect with the South Capitol st. extension in Anacostia Park.

While completion of the substructure is not expected in less than a year and a half, bids for fabricating and erecting the superstructure will probably be issued before the substructure is finished so that motorists may use the bridge in no less than two and a half years, it was promised.

Although long known as the proposed South Capitol Street bridge the project will be formally called Victory Bridge hereafter because it is the first of the District's highway improvements to, be undertaken after the end of the war, Captain Whitehurst said.

He estimated that the total construction work would require 670,000 man hours—a definite contribution from the District toward postwar employment opportunities. Although wage rates for the project are still being studied by the Department of Labor, the municipal government has decided not to delay advertising for construction bids but to furnish wage information to each prospective bidder at a later date.

Otis H. Britt, Rail Employe, Dies at Home

Otis Hansford Britt, 50, special officer for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at the Potomac Yards, died of a heart attack early yesterday at his home, 2703 Mount Vernon ave., Alexandria. He had been ill since November.

Born in Goochland County, Va., Mr. Britt was the son of the late John Britt and Mrs. Mary Britt. As a child he moved with his parents to Richmond, Va., where he attended school and later was employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He became a conductor with the C. & O. but transferred to the line's police branch until coming to Alexandria in January, 1943, to accept a similar position with the R. F. & P.

He was to have marked his twenty-fifth year as a railroad man next year, his wife said. Mr. Britt was a member of the Catholic Church. Arrangements are being made by the B. Wheatley funeral home, 809 King st., Alexandria, to send Mr. Britt's body today to Richmond, where services and burial will be held.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Britt is survived by two sisters living in Richmond, Miss Beatrice Britt and Mrs. Albert Sellers, as well as two nieces. He was the last of four brothers. His older brother, Willie Britt, 64, died in Richmond last summer.

75% of Soldiers Plan for Future, Survey Indicates

Staunton, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Three out of every four officers and enlisted men now being separated from services at Woodrow Wilson General Hospital have made definite plans for their postwar future, according to a survey conducted recently by the separation classification office of the hospital.

The survey was based on figures compiled during the past four months and reveals that 35 per cent of the men intend to go back to the jobs they held before entering the Army, while 29 per cent expect to take different jobs, either with the old employer or with a new employer.

Commenting on the survey, Lieut. R. J. Frost, separation classification officer, said that the 30-day furlough received by patients gives many of them the opportunity to talk over their job plans with their former employers. He said that approximately 6 per cent of the men have been influenced by the special training they have received while in the Army.

Fairfax Schools Need 45 Teachers, Contracts Broken

The Fairfax County schools have 45 teacher vacancies, including five at Fairfax High School, eight at Falls Church High School, three at Mount Vernon High School, two at Herndon High School and one at 17 of the elementary schools, it was announced yesterday.

More vacancies exist now than in midsummer, according to Wilbert T. Woodson, superintendent of schools. A number of teachers, who signed contracts last spring for the approaching term, have resigned to accept positions with higher salaries elsewhere, he said.

School custodians and school bus drivers are also badly needed, he said. Applicants for these jobs should contact W. T. Carrico, superintendent of maintenance.

BRITAIN

From Page 1

Britain has provided these services under reverse lend-lease.

An merican official of the mission of economic affairs said the United States and Britain have kept detailed books on all services and transactions involved since the birth of lend-lease. He said a full statement would be issued in time, but neither nation expected a cash settlement because lend-lease was not established on a commercial basis.

Unofficial sources have said that when American troops have been transported on British ships, Britain was credited with roughly $100 for each soldier carried. On a cash basis, Britain would thus be credited with $1,500,000 for transporting a division of 15,000 troops on the Queen Elizabeth.

Reverse lend lease has been extended to such U. S. government agencies as the OWI and the FEA, the British official said.

Talks to Washington

The London Star said Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Sir Ben Smith, minister of food, were in almost continuous telephonic consultation with Washington today, and official sources said Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, is expected to leave for Washington "late next week."

A House of Commons correspondent of the press association said "some adjustment" may be made in various matters linked with the ending of lend lease "that maght otherwise involve undesirable food and other cuts here at the beginning of winter and have reactions in America, such as a sharp rise in unemployment."

The London Times said it was important above all that there should be "no fruitless controversy or recrimination" over the termination of lend-lease to Britain. It added that the "British mission at Washington will speak first and frankly about repayment. It is not in the character or mandate of this country's representatives that they should assume responsibility for a debt which they cannot see their way to discharging.

Hope For Relief

The News Chronicle expressed hope that the Lord Halifax-Lord Keynes Mission to Washington would succeed in keeping up the flow of vital supplies to Britain, but said Britain must "still face the fact that the ending of lend-lease has brought us with a sharp jolt up against the stern realities of Britain's economic and financial position."

The Communist Daily Worker said that "this looks like a new battle of Britain—the British people versus Wall Street."

Generally, British newspaper writers predicted that the end of lend-lease will mean that the British public will eat less, smoke less and have fewer new clothes.

Shiloh Baptists Meet This Week

Culpeper, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—The annual meeting of the Shiloh Baptist Association, which comprises about 40 churches in the counties of Culpeper, Madison, Rappahannock and Greene, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday in the Beth-Car Church, in Madison.

This conference marks the 151st meeting of these churches.

The opening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Harris P. Chelf, of Flint Hill. Those from Culpeper taking part in the program will be Wert H. Hurt, moderator; the Rev. Edwin D. Coleman, vice moderator; Fitz L. White, secretary-treasurer, and Miss Russell Colvin, in charge of women's work.

Charlottesville Youth Charged With Bigamy

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—Clyde Edward Morris, 21, of this city, was ordered bound over to the Corporation Court grand jury yesterday by Judge J. Callan Brooks in city police court, on a felony warrant charging him with bigamy.

At the same time, the woman he is alleged to have married unlawfully, Laura Lee Seekford Morris, 21, was bound over to the same grand jury on a charge of aiding and abetting Morris in committing bigamy, knowing at the time she married Morris that he was a married man.

Morris is alleged to have married the Seekford girl on August 1 in Maryland. A divorce decree obtained from his first wife had not become final, according to the charge.

Hospital Gets Pool

Staunton, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Patients at Woodrow Wilson General Hospital are all set to take their first dive into the new 70 thousand dollar swimming pool, construction of which was completed.

Fairfax Board To Consider 5 Zone Pleas

The Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals will consider five applications for variations or exceptions to the zoning ordinance at a meeting tomorrow morning in the board rooms at Fairfax, it was announced yesterday.

A request for further extension of a permit granted last December for the occupation of a second dwelling on lot No. 22, River View Heights, Falls Church district, has been made by H. B. Howard.

Permission to operate a tea room and restaurant near State Road No. 624, Mount Vernon district, has been requested by Helen R. Richardson.

An application to operate a garage at Hybla Valley Farms, Mount Vernon district has been filed by Howard D. Painter.

W. C. Wills, has requested permission for setbacks from the front line of less than the required distances on certain lots in Annandale subdivision, Falls Church district.

An application to remodel a building and operate a kindergarten on the southwest side of the Leesburg Pike opposite Fairlington, Falls Church district, has been filed by Helen Mars Stevens.

LANDING

From Page 1

As he did so a Japanese officer and several soldiers approached.

Greeted With Smile

"We didn't know what was going to happen," said Tice. "We both chcked our guns and waited. The Japanese officer had a big sword. As he came closer we saw him smile."

"At about 20 feet he stopped and saluted," Tice went on. "Hall and I returned his salute. Then he came up and offered his hand. I shook hands with him and so did Hall."

Efforts to converse with the Japanese without interpreters proved futile until a Japanese soldier brought out a small English-Japanese dictionary and Tice indicated from it that a B-17 was arriving with fuel for them.

When the B-17, piloted by Lieut. Edward D. Hawkins of Bountiful, Utah, arrived at the airstrip the Japanese helped transfer the fuel to the fighters with portable fuel pumps.

The B-17 crew gave the Nipponese a box of C rations and they "ate it like they were mighty hungry," said Tice.

The Japanese appeared more interested in the B-17 than in the fighter planes. They patted the 50 caliber machineguns as if they considered them effective weapons they wished they possessed, Tice reported.

The fighters and the B-17 left the Japanese airfield together for the return trip to Okinawa.

TRAFFIC

From Page 1

on the far corner. One such light is in operation at the 18th st. and Virginia ave. nw., intersection, and similar lights will be installed on Pennsylvania ave., Connecticut ave. and 16th st.

The durable crosswalk markers now being used at the Pennsylvania av. and E st. intersection will soon be in use throughout the city. These markers are small, solid blocks instead of lines, and the weight of passing traffic gradually press the minto the asphalt.

Will Buy 350 Meters

Mitton said that plans have been completed to buy 350 new parking meters to add to the 290 now in use in Zone 1 which comprises the area bound by Pennsylvania av. to New York av. from 6th to 15th st. nw.

The safety campaign for returning servicemen will contrast military and urban civilian driving and will lay stress on local traffic problems.

Mitton said that 34 traffic lights in various parts of the city had been cut off since 1943, but many of them would go back into operation shortly with two of them already back in use. A study has been instituted since Victory day, Mitton said, to consider traffic-control problems at the other 32 points. He said that the volume of traffic fell 30 per cent from its prewar peak, but that the volume is noly 15 per cent below the peak.

Hanrahan Will Aid Tuberculosis Study

Frank Hanrahan, Arlington County manager, has been appointed to a Virginia Advisory Legislative Council committee which will study the prevention and control of tuberculosis in the state, it was announced yesterday.

Hanrahan, long interested in tuberculosis control, said he will accept the appointment, and plans to attend the first committee meeting in Richmond, September 4.

Falls Church Board Lists Working Hours

Falls Church Rationing Board will begin its new working hours tororrow, it was announced by the board chairman yesterday.

Henceforth the board office will be open from 9:30 a. m. until 4 p. m., Mondays through Friday. On Saturday business hours will be from 9:30 until noon. No business will be handled at night from now on, it was stated.

Hotel Is Sold

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—The Monument Hotel at Tappahannock has been purchased by three Tappahannock residents, Dr. C. A. Warner, George C. Clanton and George T. Boughan. The hotel was offered at public auction by the owners, two sisters, Miss Eva Gresham and Mrs. Nellie Roberts. It wa swithdrawn after the highest bid offered was $19,700. The sale was completed privately later and the terms were not revealed.

CHINA

From Page 1

panied Japanese surrender envoys back to Nanking, which has been the Japanese puppet capital, were quoted by the China Times as having reported Communist forces were active 3 miles away from the city. Order in the city was described as good.

Wuhu Reported Taken

Sixty miles southwest of Nanking, government troops were reported to have entered Wuhu on the Yangtze. This report followed earlier Communist claims that Gen. Chu Teh's men had fought their way into Wuhu. The situation was obscure. It was not clear whether the Communists may have withdrawn before National troops entered or were forcibly ejected.

While the "contest" for strategic positions mounted in tenseness, government and Communist leaders were apparently no nearer a solution of their differences.

Chiang's third appeal to Communist Leader Mao Tze-tung to come to Chungking for face-to-face discussions aimed at a peaceful settlement remained unanswered last night. The generalissimo sent his third invitation after Mao Tze-tung asked Chiang to accept Communist Gen. Chou En-Lai as his representative.

A Communist communique meanwhile asserted that Communist forces had been attacking Japanese positions along the south coast of China near Hongkong since August 13. Other Communist forces, the bulletin said, were pushing toward Tungkun, 30 miles east of Canton. Two towns on the Canton-Kowloon Railroad were said to be "tightly surrounded," and a point close to the famous Bocca Tigris fort near Canton was reported taken.

Chiang Kai-shek announced Friday that China would not dispatch troops to take over Hongkong, and would seek changes in the port's status only through friendly negotiations with Britain, which has declared her intention of keeping Hongkong.

Several Towns Claimed

The Communists claimed the capture of a dozen towns in areas from Suiyuan in inner Mongolia to Kwangtung in south China while government troops added rapidly to a list of peacefully recovered cities.

Chiang's forces entered the ancient city of Loyang on the Lunghai Railroad south of the Yellow River and took the rail towns of Wensi and Anyo, Chinese headquarters said. Hsihsiakow in southwestern Honan, which once was the scene of bitter fighting, also was retaken as was Shangshui, an important highway center in Honan east of the Peiping-Hankow Railroad, it continued.

In Kiangsi Province, government troops recovered Anyi northwest of Nanchang and reached the outskirts of Nanchang, formerly a major Japanese bastion in south China, a communique said. In Anhwei Province, the Chinese August 18 were approaching Suancheng, 75 miles south of Nanking.

In northern China, the Communists reported the capture August 19 of a rail station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad only 10 miles from the great city of Tientsin.

Reds Near Yangtsun

The Communists said they had occupied a Japanese airdrome near Yangtsun, on the Peiping-Tientsin Railroad, and reported the capture of a town 23 miles northwest of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan Province.

The Communist communique also asserted that Gen. Chu Teh's troops were marching on Chenghsien, one of the most vital rail hubs in China and the junction of the Lunghai Railroad and the Canton-Peiping line.

The Japanese commander in chief in China, Gen. Yasuji Okamura, meanwhile radioed Chinese Field Commander Gen. Ho Yingchin that airdromes in Nanking were ready to receive airborne national government troops.

It was reported without confirmation that American-trained Chinese Sixth Army veterans might fly to Nanking immediately or at least within a few days to establish forward headquarters for Chinese national forces. Gen. Leng Hsin, deputy chief of staff to General Ho, is scheduled to lead the airborne troops.

Japs to Hold Reds Out

(The Japanese Domei Agency said that Chinese airborne troops would begin their occupation of Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping today or thereafter.

(The enemy announcement said that until the arrival of national troops Japanese forces in the key cities had been ordered not to allow "the passage of any army unless it has the official recognition" of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.)

Defining China's policy toward Hongkong, Outer Mongolia, Korea, Tibet, Burma, Thailand and Indo-China Friday, Chiang made eight points. They were:

First, China would seek changes in Hongkong's status only through friendly talks with Britain;

Second, the question of abrogating the British lease on Kowloon also would be settled through diplomatic talks;

Third, China was prepared to recognize the independence of outer Mongolia;

Fourth, China wanted the liberation and independence of Korea;

Fifth, China, if desired by Tibet, would accord that country a high degree of autonomy and help it gain full independence "but Tibet must give proof that it can consolidate its independent position;"

Sixth, China had no demands to make on Burma but hoped Britain would take concrete steps to raise the political position of the Burmese people;

Seventh, China hoped Thailand would regain her original position of independence and equality;

Eighth, China hoped Indo-China would be autonomous and eventually become independent in accordance with the Atlantic Charter.

JAPS

From Page 1

tion soldiers to maintain a quiet reserve and avoid "anything ostentatious" in their contracts with the Japanese.

Asks Speedy Demobilization

An imptrial rescript expressed sympathy for officers and men who died in the service and asked the living to maintain unity and demobilize in an orderly manner.

Tokyo radio said the Japanese munitions ministry had been abolished with Munitions Minister Chikuhei Nakajima remaining in the cabinet as commerce and industry minister, and that the agriculture and forestry ministries had been united under Kotamo Sengoku. Seichi Omura has been named vice minister of education and Kingo Machimura, former chief of the metropolitan police, has been named deputy governor of Tokyo.

Nippon Sangyo Keizai. leading Tokyo financial newspaper, appealed to the Aliles to permit Japan to "reconstruct her machine industries from the very foundation" in order that the Nipponese may help pay the "colossal" reparations expected of them.

Memorial Rites Held For Major Crawford

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—A memorial service was held in the Methodist Church of Bowling Green yesterday for Maj. George H. Crawford, who lost his life in the sinking of a Japanese prison ship by a bomb from an American plane, December 15, 1944.

The service was conducted by Lieut. Col. John K. Borneman, who was regimental chaplain with Major Crawford just before the fall of Corregidor and was confined in a prison camp in the Philippines with him. Major Crawford's wife and daughter live in Bowling Green.

R.-M. Academy Adds 5 to Staff

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—Col. John C. Boggs, principal of Randolph-Macon Academy, announced today that five new members have been added to the teaching staff.

Two of the new instructors are former cadets at Randolph-Macon. Capt. Joseph R. Earnest, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will direct the band and instruct in instrumental music, graduated at R.-M. A. in 1921. The other alumnus, Lieut. Joseph A. Perkins, jr., of Coatesville, Pa., graduated at R.-M. A. in 1938.

Capt. Joseph F. Burns, of Springfield, Mass., will take over the duties of head coach, and will be assisted by Capt. A. T. Leidy, of Suffolk, Va. The fifth addition to the faculty for the coming session is Capt. F. B. Nims, of Mount Holly, N. C.

Demonstration Set

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—First hand information regarding corn hybrids will be given the farmers of Caroline County when a demonstration is held at the Bowling Green Experimental Station August 30 at 2 p. m. Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, agronomist of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will conduct the demonstration.

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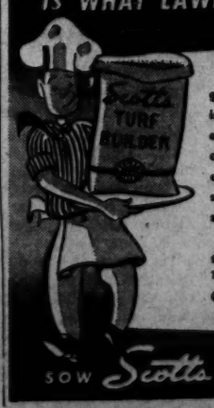

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

90-Day Leave Carry-Over Ends With Emergency

LEAVE: The law that has permitted 80 days of annual leave to be carried over from one year to the next is temporary wartime legislation. It will expire after the President declares the emergency to be at an end. When that happens only 60 days can be carried over. Now the question is: will employes be required to forfeit all leave over 60 days?

KLUTTZ

The answer is a probable no. This is an off-the-cuff opinion by the General Accounting Office. At first blush, general accounting office contends, and logically so, that employes who have accumulated more than 60 days earned it the hard way by denying themselves vacations during critical times and they should be permitted to take the leave whenever it is convenient General Accounting Offices emphasizes, however, that this isn't an official decision and it may have to reverse itself after a study of the law.

LEGISLATION to continue the 90-day provision will be asked of Congress if GAO hands down a negative ruling. Justice would demand it. Here again, if that happens, the premium in Government would be to get all you can while you can. Such a ruling would have encouraged absenteeism during the war. No person should be required to lose leave because of his faithfulness to his job. Instead of dismissal pay, it has been suggested in official circles that people who resign or who are laid off be paid for all unused sick leave and annual leave that has been forfeited. In this way, people who leave the Government would be paid for benefits they had earned. The plan could be more easily defended than dismissal pay. Many conscientious employes who have stuck to their jobs have built up more than 90 days of leave to have it wiped out on December 31. It's something for Congress to think about.

RETIREMENT: Older Federal employes are hoping the act will be liberalized to open the way for their retirement and jobs for returning soldiers. Frankly, the prospects at this time aren't at all bright although there are various plans in the discussion stage. One top official yesterday summed it up in this way: "Lay offs among the older employes would have to become widespread before Congress would do anything about relaxing the retirement law. And I don't believe," he added, "that it will ever become necessary to furlough many of the older and permanent employes." He advised persons who are past 60 and who have 25 or so years of service to consider the possibility of retiring on a reduced annuity. He also suggested that they could buy up a larger annuity by making deposits to the retirement fund.

DOWNEY BILL: It has some chance of approval if it's amended. This bill would allow persons with 20 years of service to retire on full annuities regardless of age. But it may have to be amended to cover only those persons who are laid off. The Senate Civil gave this bill a favorable report but it was never acted on in the Senate. At that time it aws limited to persons in those agencies that were reducing force. However, influential House members expressed last-ditch opposition to it. Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee, said he would oppose the bill and he threatened to sponsor counter legislation which would reduce the annuities of higher-paid employes if it is pushed. Ramspeck does not believe the act should be further liberalized unless the employe pays for it. And he's in a position to enforce his view.

REORGANIZATION: This is something that must be decided by Congress, either by piece-meal fashion or by a general delegation of power to the President. Meanwhile, plans are being drafted and the Administration will be ready when the Congress acts. Revamping of the Labor Department is at the top of the list. Secretary Schwellenbach is reported to have asked the President for these agencies: National Labor Relations Board, U. S. Employment Service, Unemployment Compensation Division of the Social Security Board, apprenticeship division of the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, and the labor offices of the War Production Board. The proposed transfer of USES and Unemployment Compensation to Labor is stoutly opposed by the Social Security Board and the War Manpower Commission. The dissenting agencies have suggested they become a part of the proposed Department of Public Welfare.

TRANSPORTATION: A department covering all transportation agencies is again under study. It's reported that steps would have been taken to merge War Shipping Administration with Maritime Commission if the Administration could decide definitely on a transportation department. A top official said the chances of this were about 50-50. Much depends, of course, on the attitude of Congress. If Interstate Commerce, Federal Communications, Civil Aeronautics and other agencies are placed in an unTouchable class by Congress, then it will be impossible to set up such a department. Transportation would also include Inland Waterways, probably Coast and Geodetic Survey, Office of Defense Transportation and Civil Aeronautics Board.

Cantrel Wins Legion Reins By Close Vote

Baltimore, Aug. 25 (AP).—Joseph C. Cantrel of Bethesda was elected commander of the Maryland Department of the American Legion today at the concluding session of the department's twenty-seventh annual convention.

Cantrel, a former member of the General Assembly, won over his only rival, Harry P. Fiehe of Towson by a vote of 320 to 299 in the closest and most spirited election of a commander in the department's history.

Close Contest

The contest was nip-and-tuck from the time the polling got underway and the candidates were tied at several stages of the balloting.

Cantrel, a graduate of Georgetown University, saw service overseas in World War I as a first sergeant with an Infantry division.

Vice district department commanders elected without opposition were:

Baltimore, James H. Onion; Southern Maryland, Martin Iverson of Takoma Park; Western Maryland, Charles E. Eyer of Frederick; Southeastern Shore, Joseph T. Aiken of Salisbury; Northeastern Shore, Norman E. Peterson of Chestertown.

By-Laws Changed

Northern Central, Howard A. Petz of Randallstown; Mountain, Frank Powers of Frostburg, and Negro vice chairman at large, Maurice Henson of Baltimore.

The final action of the convention was to change the department's by-laws, making the tenure of office of the State adjutant four years instead of one.

In the future the adjutant will be appointed by the executive committee and not by the commander as heretofore.

The 1946 convention, to be known as the legion victory convention, will be held in Cumberland.

Long-Missing Wake Island Hero Found

The Navy said yesterday Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, commander of the gallant defenders of Wake Island, had been contacted in the Peking area by what was described as an "emergency liaison team."

The Navy's report was based on word received from the commanding general of U. S. force sin China.

Commander Cunningham led the small group of Navy and Marine forces which defended Wake when the Japnese first attacked that island December 8, 1941. They inflicted great damage on enmy forces for 14 days before capitulating in the face of overwhelming numbers.

In a letter to his wife, who now lives at RFC 2, Cedar Park, Annapolis, Md., dated December 20, 1941, while the enemy was still being repulsed, Commander Cunningham said "the situation is good and getting better; a jolly time here and everything in good shape." Three days later, on December 23, Wake Island fell.

Cunningham, now 45, is a naval aviator. He reported to Wake as officer in charge of all naval activities November 28, 1941. The Marine detachment on the island was commanded by Maj. James P. S. Devereux.

Cunninghm was awarded the Navy Cross for "distinguished and heroic conduct in the line of his profession in the defense of Wake Island, December 8 to 22, 1941," and is entitled to the presidential unit citation for the same action.

Police Officers Invited to Area Training School

Winchester, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Invitations have been mailed to mayors of all cities and towns within a radius of 65 miles asking all law enforcement officers and auxiliary police to attend a police training school to be held here September 10 to October 12, Chief of Police C. W. Hollis said today.

Lectures and special instruction on police technique will be given with Harold Nathan, in charge of the FBI office in Richmond, speaking at the opening session on "Police Training." Mayor Charles R. Anderson who served also as police commissioner, will open the four-week course with an address of welcome.

J. Sloan Kuykendall, Frederick County Commonwealth's attorney, will speak September 17 on "Evidence," and Circuit Judge Burr P. Harrison, of this city on "Court-room Evidence," at the same meeting.

Technical instruction in finger printing, use of firearms and their care and maintenance, use of photography in crime detection and a short first aid course will be included.

Chesapeake Area Editors to Meet

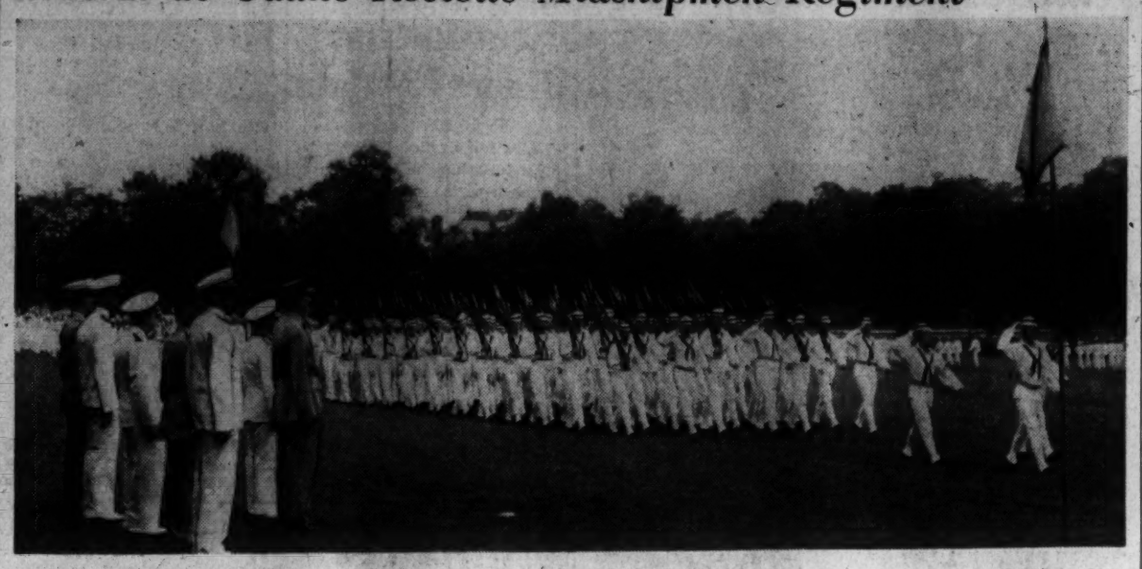
Cumberland, Md., Aug. 25 (AP).—The Chesapeake Association of the Associated Press will observe its twentieth anniversary September 7-8 at a meeting in Cumberland which Virginia and West Virginia members have been invited to attend.

John J. McMullen, president of the Times and Alleganian Co., publishers of the Cumberland Times and News, will be host.

Among special guests invited are Senator Harry Byrd, publisher of the Evening Star at Winchester, Va.; Representative J. Glenn Beall of Maryland's Sixth Congressional District, and Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

William L. Geppert, editor of the Cumberland News, is chairman of the association, which includes Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware and Hanover, Pa., members of the Associated Press.

General de Gaulle Reviews Midshipmen Regiment



Harris & Ewing Photo

ROUSING RECEPTION—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, was greeted with a 21-gun salute yesterday at the Naval Academy in Annapolis

P. W. Norvell Burial Held; Ex-Contractor

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—The funeral of Paul Washington Norvell, 90, retired contractor, who died unexpectedly at the home here of his sister in law, Mrs. John L. Davis, was held at 11 o'clock this morning, conducted by Dr. C. Fred Williams, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

A native of Albemarle County, he married Miss Edith Pearl Thomas, of this city, who died many years ago. Up to one month ago, he had made his home in Williamsburg.

F. T. Richards

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25.—Final rites were conducted at Bowling Green Thursday for Franklin Thomas Richards, 76, who died at his home there Tuesday. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alich Richards; three daughters, Mrs. Thomas Bagley, of Hampton; Miss Clara Richards, of Newport News, and Mrs. W. N. Harrison, of Washington, and two sons, Joseph W. Richards of Richmond, and Barbour Richards of Washington.

James G. White

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25.—Funeral rites for James Garrett White, 56, member of a prominent Albemarle family, were held yesterday afternoon at his home, Anchorage, near Red Hill. He married Miss Mary Massie Turner, of Albemarle, who survives, with one son, Staff Sergt. James G. White 3d, Air Transport Command, South Pacific, now at home on furlough. He also leaves three brothers and four sisters.

Samuel L. Branch

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25.—Samuel Lee Branch, 68, of Yellow Gravel Farm, in Buckingham County, 20 miles south of Scottsville, this county, died unexpectedly yesterday afternoon while at work in his hayfield. The funeral will be held at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the residence. He is survived by three sons, P. W. Branch, of Lindsay, and G. F. and C. B. Branch, of Virginia; also two brothers and four sisters.

Mrs. Lizzie Kube

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25.—Funeral services were held at Zoar Baptist Church, Locust Grove, yesterday for Mrs. Lizzie Kube, wife of J. W. Kube, of Locust Grove, who died Tuesday. She is survived also by two children, Elizabeth and Clyde Kube, of Locust Grove.

Major Haensel Gets Bronze Star Medal

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Major Andrew Haensel, son of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Haensel of Fredericksbur, has received the Bronze Star Medal for meritorius service with the Third Army in Germany. He had previously received the Croix de Guerre with Golden Star from the French government. Dr. Taensel is a member of the faculty of Mary Washington College.

De Gaulle Reviews Midshipmen In Tour of Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 25 (AP).—Gen. Charles deGaulle, head of the French provisional government, received the formal salutations of the U. S. Naval Academy today in a brief inspection trip between Washington conferences and festivities.

He was greeted by two 21-gun salutes, revived the regiment of midshipmen drawn up in full dress on Worden Field, toured the grounds by foot and motorcade, and decorated the new commandant, Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, with a commandership in the French Legion of Honor.

At the academy museum's glass case containing crossed American and French flags—taken from the first American ambulance to serve in France in the First World War—he commented, "long may they wave together."

The party paid homage at the crypt of Naval Hero John Paul Jones, and was shown the sword presented to Jones by Louis the 16th of France.

Subcommander of midshipmen, First Classman Walter Krsich of Akron, Ohio, was presented to De Gaulle at the review. Regimental Commander Richard Duden. Englewood, N. J., who was to have greeted him on behalf of the midshipmen, was ill.

In the Museum, filled with pictures, mementoes of wars and battles and portraits of naval heroes, the general, apparently noting numerous old pictures of American vessels sinking British ships, asked Admiral Fitch if he could show him any pictures of British men of war sinking American ships.

"I'm afraid I can't," the admiral replied.

The first 21-gun salute of shore batteries sounded when the general's party entered the Academy gate. The second rang out when it entered the reviewing stand at Worden Field. At the same time the French tricolor was hoisted to the top of the flag pole.

The general's party included Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of staff of the French army; Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States; Gaston Palewski, chief assistant to De Gaulle; Vice Admiral Raynod Fenard of the French navy; Brig. Gen. Sumner Waite, USA; Capt. W. G. Michelet. USN, and Stanley Woodward, State Department representative.

North Carolina Train Wreck Injures 25

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Approximately 25 persons were injured nine of whom required hospitalization, when the Robert E. Lee, a fast train from New York to Birmingham on the Seaboard Railway, was derailed when hit by a freight train early today just south of Aberdeen, N. C.

Four coaches, a diner and a sleeping car were overturned, J. C. Wroton, general manager of the Seaboard, announced at headquarters of the company here.

The injured civilians were removed to Moore County Hospital at Pinehurst, N. C., Wroton said. Two soldiers, two sailors and a member of the merchant marine were taken to the Army hospital at Camp MacKall. Their names and the nature of their injuries were not available.

Civilians admitted as patients at the hospital were listed as William Watts and Marris Burns, both of Birmingham, Ala., who were treated for minor injuries, cuts and abrasions; Lillis Carter, Atlanta, Ga., and Mary Ellis Fair, Raleigh, N. C., suffering from shock.

Three other passengers and five dining car employes were given first-aid treatment and released.

"Kansas Cityan" Derailed

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP).—Four cars of the Santa Fe Railroad's streamlined "Kansas Cityan" were derailed in the yards here today, but railroad officers and police said no one was injured.

Purchase of Shadwell Tract As Jefferson Shrine Is Favored

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.)—A special committee appointed by the Thomas Jefferson Birthplace Memorial Park Commission has adopted a resolution recommending the purchase of the 200-acre Shadwell tract and its development as a national shrine.

The commission holds an option for the purchase of the tract at $100,000 by September 1. Officials said today that $20,100 has been raised toward its purchase and a special effort would be made during the remainder of this month to boost the funds to $40,000 to make a first payment on the land, owned by the heirs of the late Downing L. Smith.

In Making its report, the commission members said that the option had been reviewed and it was their opinion that the tract "represents a historical calue far greater than the actual value of the land itself and that when developed according to plans of the commission will be a permanent attraction of inestimable value to Charlottesville, Albemarle County and the Nation for all times to come."

Plans of the commission call for the purchase of the land and the subsequent offering of it to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which will restore the Shadwell home and develop the entire tract as a park. The State Highway Department is expected to construct a roadway through the area and a bridge across the Rivanna River connecting the area with Monticello.

The commission has announced the acceptances from approximately a score of persons asked to serve on its advisory board. They include Sir Alexander Cadogan, Edward R. Stittinius, Arthur J. Morris, Frank K. Houston, Lord Halifax, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Governor Colgate W. Darden, jr., Jay Winston Johns, Fiske Kimball, Congressman Howard W. Smith, Claude R. Wickard, Henry A. Johnston, Virginius Dabney, Clinton B. Anderson, Dabney S. Lancaster, Senator Alben W. Berkley, Miss Elizabeth Page, Breckenridge Long, Constance S. duPont Darden, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge and S. Kent Costikyan.

Henry Data Supplied

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—The National Park Service has agreed to assist the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation in the restoration of Red Mill, the patriot's last home and burial place, and already has furnished the foundation with all of its research material and maps which had been prepared when the Government was investigating the purchase of the property.

The material donated by the Federal agency included minute data on the seven homes in which Henry lived, abstracts from his will, an inventory of the estate taken from old records and photostat copies of three surveys and plats of the property, dated 1833, 1875 and 1908, James S. Easley, foundation president, stated today.

Prince William Weighs Type Of Memorial

Manassas, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—establishment of a memorial to Prince William County servicemen is under consideration by war memorial committees appointed by various county organizations.

At a meeting this week C. C. Cloe, president of the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce, proposed that the organization sponsor the project and named a committee composed of R. Worth Peters and Fred R. Hynson to confer with representatives of other groups and investigate the type of memorial. Harry P. Davis, mayor of Manassas, spoke in favor of a community center or club which would be financed by individual gifts.

Dr. George B. Cocke, chairman of the War Memorial committee appointed by the Town Council of Manassas, reported that estimates on the cost of a stone monument with names of servicemen engraved around $4500.

Suggestions from county residents will be welcomed by the memorial committees of any of the local organizations.

Poultry Tour Planned

County poultry raisers have been invited to attend a poultry tour through Rockingha mCounty, the largest poultry producing county in the State, August 28 and 29. The tour will start from Providence Forge at 7:30 a. m. and Richmond at 8:15 a. m., and may be joined at other points along the route. Lunch will be served at Timberville at 1 p. m. and supper at 6 p. m. at Harrisonburg, where Charles Wampler, president of the National Turkey Foundation, will be the principal speaker. The party will stop overnight at Harrisonburg and proceed to visits in Shenandoah and Page counties the following day.

Harbar System Promoted

Development of harbor facilities on the Potomac River at Woodbridge, Dumfries and Quantico is being promoted by the industrial committee of the local chamber of commerce headed by E. D. Gothwaite. The Potomac River channel will permit ocean vessels to come as far as Occoquan and with improved harbor facilities and existing railroad facilities, a bright future for industrial development in lower Prince William County was forecast by Mr. Gothwaite.

Vint Hill Band Concert.

The 87-piece official U. S. Army Band, just returned from overseas duty, will give a concert at the Vint Hill Army Post near Greenwich on Thursday, August 30, to which the public has been invited by the Signal Corps officials. The concert will be held on the athletic field at 6 p. m. and in case of rain will be postponed to the following evening.

Corner Stone Laid

The corner stone of the Manassas Messenger was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Frank P. Moncure, delegate to the statehouse of representatives representing Prince William and Stafford counties. Until the new building is completed, the Messenger is sharing offices with the Gothwaite Construction co. at 338 Center st.

Road Work to Resume

E. R. Conner, chairman of the highway committee of the County Chamber of Commerce, reported that work on Route 234 from Stone House through Catharpin to Route 15 would be continued at an early date. Mr. Conner, who had recently contacted the State Highway Department, stated that assurance had been given by the department that this project as well as work on the Lake Jackson bridge would be started as soon as critical materials were made available. He stated that highway officials, however, appeared unimpressed with the need for the Manassas crossing over the Southern Railroad, where numerous fatal casualties have been caused by railroad accidents in past years.

Trading Center Planned

Robert Dye, former superintendent of Arlington Cemetery, who purchased historic Fort Johnson adjoining Centerville on the Manassas Road two years ago has completed grading the old site in preparation for the construction of a community trading center to serve the adjoining area. Mr. Dye announced this week that the structure will house a farm supply department, drug store, antique and gift shop, cafeteria, drug store, barber shop, beauty parlor and other business establishments.

County Shifts School Heads

Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 25 (AP).—Several changes in principalships of schools in Washington County have been announced by the board of education.

Douglas Bivens, principal of Hancock High School, has been transferred to the principalship of Boonsboro High School; William Donaldson, Mathematics teacher at Hagerstown High, will be principal at Hancock High; Annilea Brown, principal at the Halfway elementary school, will go to Broadway as principal; Mrs. Nora Snyder has been transferred from the Downsville principalship to principal of the Halfway schol, and Lucille Miller, former principal at Cearfoss will go to the Downsville school as principal.

It was also announced that Homer Guyton, former principal of the Boonsboro High School, would be transferred to the South Potomac Junior High as a member of the teaching staff.

River Yields Body Of Second Victim

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—The body of 13-year-old Louis Carroll Raby was recovered last night from a branch of the Elizabeth River a short distance from where the body of his 11-year-old sister was found yesterday morning.

Ballie Raby went to portsmouth from his home near Bowers Hill Thursday afternoon to get his wife and found the two children missing when they returned to the home about 4:30 p. m. Norfolk County Police were called when the children were still missing Thursday night.

Raby said the little girl was not a good swimmer and theorized that the boy had possibly gone to her aid when they drowned.

State Plans Larger-Size Road Signs

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—The State Highway Department is making a revision of its sign system, it was announced today.

Informational signs—directional markers, route numbers—are being made larger and signs marking distances, which now parallel the highways, are being turned at an angle so that they face traffic. This will mean that motorists will be able to determine the distance to their destination by merely slowing down instead of stopping as is now the case.

At the same time markers giving the speed limit as 35 miles per hour are being removed as rapidly as possible to conform with hte Governor's authorization of an increased speed limit and are being replaced by 50-mile markers.

Reflectorized signs, which stand out when coming in the path of automobile headlights, are being used in increasing numbers. Already many have been put in between here and Newport News.

Replacement of worn-out signs also is being carried on regularly.

The department stressed that revision of the system cannot be accomplished overnight, but will entail a long-range program.

Collins' Aides Cite 'Stolen' Poll Books

Wise, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—George M. Warren, member of the House of Delegates from Washington and Bristol and an attorney for Lewis Preston Collins, who is contesting the nomination of Charles R. Fenwick as Democratic nominee for leutenant governor, said today that "no effort is being made" to recover missing poll books of Wise County.

The books disappeared something between the date of the election, uguAst 7, and the present time and County Clerk Joe A. Gardner said the poll books apparently had been stolen while he was on a brief acation from August 8 to August 13.

No Report of Theft

v No discrepancies have been discovered in returns from precincts except in Pound and Bond Mill precincts, where fewer ballots were found than had been officially reported. Attorneys for Collins today have gone through returns from Appalachian, Norton, Wise and Tasso precincts and have partially completed those from Coeburn precinct.

Normally the Commonwealth's attorney would investigate any reported theft. Commonwealth's Attorney John Roberts of Norton said earlier this morning that the matter had not been brought to his attention.

Warren said in view of the check in Pound and Bond Mill precincts he expected to ask the circuit court of the citw of Richmond, where the contest was filed, to have the records taken to Richmond.

Only 101 Ballots Found

The envelopes containing the officially certified returns from the two precincts were opened yesterday in the presence of Gardner and attorneys for Collins. They found 101 bollots in the box certified from Pound, whereas officers conducting the election had listed 400 on the outside as contained within and declared this the precinct's official vote. In the box for Bond Mill, which was unsealed and inside another likewise unsealed envelope when presented for inspection, 154 valid ballots and one spoiled ballot were found, 95 fewer than the votes which it was said to contain.

Representing Collins were Warren, Emory Widener of Bristol, T. L. Hutton of Abington and M. M. Heuser of Wise. Gardner had present as his counsel, M. M. Long, of Wise and Fred Greear, of Norton.

Gardner said "I don't know" when asked by Widener whether the seal on the pound envelope appeared to have been loosened. The envelope was then slit at the opposite end without disturbing the seal and was resealed with wire staples after the ballots had been checked.

"Mentioned" Theft

Answering questions of attorneys, Gardner said he had mentioned the supposed theft of the poll books to the commonwealth's attorney, but had not informed any other State officer or any official of the Democratic Party. He said he had no documents relative to the election except those delivered to the attorney.

Collins was defeated in the primary by 572 votes out of more than 135,000 cast in the primary and received only 122 votes in Wise County to 3307 for Fenwick. His suit contesting the election was brought in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond which has exclusive jurisdiction in Statewide election contests.

Fenwick has ten days in which to file an answer to the suit, this expiring on September 1. Whether his attorneys would seek an investigation of returns in counties which went overwhelmingly for Collins could not bascertained. Oscar L. Shewmake, one of his attorneys, told reporters the best place to get that information would be from the answer when it is filed.

Community Building Planned at Partlow

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—Work on the construction of a community house at Partlow, Spotsylvania County, will get under way next week. The structure will serve the surrounding section for business meetings, social functions, educational and agricultural discussions.

The project is being sponsored by the Partlow Ruritan Club and the locality's home demonstration club. Ruritans and farmers living in the neighborhood will build the house of cinder blocks.

Pear Trees Bloom And Also Bear Fruit

Winchester, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—W. H. Chamberlin of Neffstown has four pear trees at his home bearing full grown fruit and blossoms at the same time. He said the bloom appeared for the second time this year last week. He brought branches with bloom and pears to town today.

Named to Schol Board

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—The school trustee electoral board has appointed Conway Davis as a member of the school board of Caroline County. He succeeds B. H. Johnson who resigned.

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Loudoun Set To Can Food For UNRRA

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—Loudoun County has made plans to contribute to the Food Banks which are being sponsored by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At a meeting held here this week under the direction of Miss Anne F. Dick, home demonstrartion agent, it was announced that the Herndon cannery has been secured for August 30, at which time surplus garden vegetables will be canned for war relief. Cooperating in the Food Bank program are the Girl Scouts, 4-H Club members and home demonstration club members.

Dr. Parkes Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Harrisonburg, will be the preacher at the last of the 1945 series of open-air services to be held on the courthouse lawn in Leesburg on Sunday night. The services will begin at 8:30 o'clock and special music will be in charge of the Leesburg Presbyterian Church, assisted by Charles T. Tittmann.

Miss Ruth Ashburn of Washington, a graduate in library work at Syracuse University, N. Y., has accepted appointment as librarian at the Purcellville Library and will enter upon her new duties the first of September. For the past three years she has been in charge of a special tenchnical library in the War Department in Washington. She succeeds Miss Verena McCreary, who resigned to accept a position as a librarian near her home in North Carolina.

Loudoun County has been assigned a quota of 99950 in the War Fund campaign to be conducted in October. Col. R. S. Pickens, who directed the 1944 campaign, will again head the drive.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, for heroism in action, has been presented to Maj. Moncure N. Lyon, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Moncure N. Lyon of Purcellville. The presentation was made at the Overseas Replacement Depot and edistribution Station in Greensboro, N. C., where Major Lyon is awaiting assignment to an AAF Unit in the United States. Major Lyon returned to the United States in July after 21 months overseas.

Pvt. Gilbert Vincent Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carline Dawson of Philomont, now stationed in Germany, received the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in action on April 24. He also holds the Good Conduct Medal.

Memorial services wil be conducted in two Loudoun churches on SundayR for soldiers killed in World War II. Both services will be in churches served by the Rev. E. R. Thayer, who will conduct the memorials. At Rozell Chapel, Philomont, the service will honor Sergt. Robert S. Haws, who was killed in action in Europe. At 8:15 p. m., a service will be held in the Bluemont hurch to honor PCvt. Calvin Vincent Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carter of Bluemont, who was killed in action March 7, 1945.

Dr. E. T. Clark ,pastor of the First Baptist Church, Winchester, will be the guest speaker in the Purcellville Baptist Church at 11 a. m., Sunday.

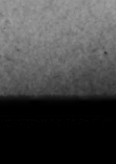
Nathaniel Habel, assistant to Dr. Clark at Winchester, will deliver the sermon in the Round Hill Baptist Church at 8 p. m., Sunday.

Colonial Beach to Get New Methodist Church

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 25 (Spl.).—Construction of a new Methodist Church at Colonial Beach will get under way in the near future. Site of the edifice will be that of the present church.

The committee in charge of the project consists of Norman Brewington, H. K. Garner, G. B. Smoot, Teller Jones, John Cardi, Fred Cooper, Ralph Miller, H. W. B. Williams, M. Pete Hoffman, Alvin Baker and George Pearson.

Atlantic City, N. J.



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France to Use Million Nazis For Rebuilding

By the Associated Press

The French government is planning to use 1,000,000 German prisoners of war for two years in reconstruction of its devastated cities and lands.

This was learned yesterday from the group which acompanied Gen. Charles De Gaulle to Weshington for his talks with President Truman, which both French and American officials say have been quite successful in laying a basis of postwar friendship and cooperation between this country and France.

De Gaulle is reported to have taken up half a dozen major topics in his White House conversations and in some instances these have been pushed near the state of actual agreements by Secretary of State Byrnes and French Foreign Minister Bidault.

Lost 1,500,000 People

Simultaneously, Jean Monnet has been discussing specific economic arrangements between France and the United States, notably those bearing on long-range construction of the war-affected country.

Gen. De Gaulle himself has sought to present to President Truman a picture of the difficult circumstancse in which France now finds herself.

French officials stressed the fact that when the European war started the republic had a population of 41,500,000 and when it ended the combination of death and a low birth rate had caused a population deficit of about 1,500,000 people.

De Gaulle offered figures to show that it would require 70 billion man hours of work to reconstruct France and that this was equivalent to keeping two million man laboring eight hours a day for four years.

It was in this connection that officials brought out plans for using German war prisoners to do about half of this job—in other words a total of one million men for two years. The French contend that to keep them longer might result in some of them settling down in France, something the French government wants to avoid.

Up to Raparations Commission

The question of prisoners is not one for settlement by General de Gaulle and President Truman, but involves a decision to be made by the Allied Reparations Commission which has headquarters in Moscow.

Meanwhile, De Gaulle is believed to have received assurances that the United States intends to aid France in the form of credits and that his proposal for a long-term program of French reconstruction with large American financial assistance is being well received here.

The French are believed able to handle their immediate economic problems resulting from termination of lend-lease a few days ago. They have adequate supplies of gold and foreign exchange but officials say this is not nearly enough to handle the long range job of reconstruction.

One of the things on which the French will have to spend money, they have found out here, is coal for this winter. Orginially it had been scheduled to go as a lend-lease item.

General De Gaulle made a two-hour tour of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., yesterday and presented its superintendent, Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, with the Order of Commander of the Legion of Honor and awarded him the Croix D'Guerre with palms. General De Gaulle reviewed a parade of some 2000 Midshipmen.

Fliers Drop Food to Tokyo Area Prisoners

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Tokyo, Aug. 25 (U.P.).—Flying an errand of mercy through flakless skies, a great parade of American planes from Vice Admiral John S. McCain's Task Force 38 dropped bundles of food and medicine to Allied prisoners of war in the Tokyo area at dawn today.

Japanese civilians streamed into the streets of cities and villages and waved handkerchiefs at the American pilots who swooped down to almost tree-top level on a "sightseeing tour" of devastated areas of Honshu.

Not a Shot Is Fired

Not a sht was fired at the fighters and di..ve bombers. Tokyo radio termed the maneuver "the first indication of the Allied occupation of Japan."

In accordance with instructions issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Japan's surrender delegates, prisoner of war camps were plainly marked. They were easy targets for the carrier pilots, who parachuted 150-pound "comfort" bags into the enclosures.

Each bag contained K-rations, soap, cans of fruit juice, vitamins, drugs, bandages and other medicine supplies.

"It was a wonderful sight-seeing trip," said Lieut. (jg) James E. Golf, Lewistown, Pa., a fighter pilot.

People Wave to Pilots

"When we first started flying over, nobody was in sight. But on the second pass, there were people everywhere. They gathered in villages and on the streets of cities to wave handkerchiefs at us."

The pilots waved back.

At one place the pilots saw groups of soldiers who appeared to be turning in their guns.

In the early morning sunlight, burned-out villages looked like black scars against a beautifully green countryside.

The potato is said to have originated on the west coast of South America.

Special lighting devices have been developed for inspection of gun bores and shell cases.

112 Home Mishaps Include Man Who Swallowed Coin

A 28-year-old man who swallowed a quarter was among the 112 home-accident cases treated last week at local hospitals, the District Red Cross Accident Prevention Service reported yesterday.

The accident list included 37 falls, 3 burns, 4 foreign bodies in the eye, ear and nose, 23 cuts, 1 contusion and 24 miscellaneous injuries, including 4 dog bites.

A 1-year-old child fell down steps and a young woman fractured an elbow when she fell, the report stated. Other accidents included a man who amputated his thumb while cutting weeds, and a man who suffered burns when he put a lighted end of a cigaret in his mouth.

Admiral Lee, Pacific War Veteran, Dies

Portland, Me., Aug. 25 (AP).—Stricken with heart disease, Vice Admiral Willis A. Lee, jr., USN, veteran of Pacific engagements against the Japanese, died unexpectedly today aboard a launch bearing him to the battleship Wyoming, his flagship, in Casco Bay.

A native of Natlee, Ky., Admiral Lee's permanent address was Rock Island, Ill. His body will be taken to Washington for burial Tuesday, in Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1942, Admiral Lee commanded a task force that sank a Japanese battleship and three cruisers in a Solomon Islands engagement. From April through June of 1944, he commanded battleships that covered carrier units in the battle of the Philippine Sea.

Promoted in 1944

On June 19, 1944, when the United States task force was subjected to a full scale attack by Japanese carrier based planes, Admiral Lee directed his ships for maximum effectiveness and by expert gunnery his ships succeeded in destroying several enemy bombers.

He attained the rank of vice admiral March 21, 1944.

The Navy Department in Washington said Admiral Lee was on aspecial assignment, the nature of which cannot be revealed.

His last announced assignment was command of battleships in the Pacific in the summer of 1944.

For outstanding services in the Pacific, Admiral Lee won the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Medal.

In January, 1941, he became director of the Division of Fleet Training in the Navy Department, and in February, 1942, he was transferred to duty as assistant chief of staff to the commander in chief, U. S. fleet, serving there until August, 1942.

Since that time has had service in the Pacific.

GI Christmas Gift Mailing Rules Released

By the Associated Press

Instructions for mailing Christmas packages to Army and Navy personel overseas were announced yesterday through the Office of War Information.

The military's Santa Claus job will be more complicated this year despite cessation of hostilities, officials said, because redeployment of millions of men and women means less shipping space for gifts.

In addition, greater distances complicate delivery problems.

Here are the overseas Christmas mailing rules and requests set forth by Army and Navy postal authorities:

1. Mail gifts between September 15 and October 15. This is the only time you can mail a parcel overseas to an Army person without a written request from him or her.

Don't mail a package if your soldier or sailor is on the way back to this country or likely to be coming before Christmas.

If there is any reason to believe your soldier may move to a new location soon, wait until you can mail your gift to the new address, even if this means asking the soldier for a letter requesting your gift.

2. Use his latest address, completely and accurately.

3. Pack the gift in a heavy box and tie with strong cord. The packages must weigh not more than 5 pounds ,measure not more than 15 inches long, or a total of 36 inches in length and girth combined.

4. Select only usable gifts, such as dried fruit, canned luxury foods, razor blades, fountain pens, wallets or watches.

Don't mail perishable foods, intoxicants, weapons, poisons or any inflammable materials, including matches and lighter fluids.

A total of two million dollars' worth of Christmas packages were sent to military personnel overseas last year.

Likes Things Clean

Kemmerer, Wyo. (U.P.).—A traveler passing through Kemmerer says he will vouch for cleanliness among the Marines. He was traveling in a day coach on a train and debris of several days had accumulated. A marine on the train said he had been in the service five years and detested dirt, and forthwith got a broom and swept out the coach.

Now He Can Only Sputter

Port Arthur, Tex., (U.P.).—His commanding officer in a combat battalion in France "kidded" Lieut. Robert W. Bogel of Port Arthur so much about Texas that when Bogel received a picture of "Miss Texas" Joyce Courrege from home, he hung it right up over the CO's desk. According to latest reports from the Texas lieutenant, it's still there.

NLRB Head Takes Second Oath

Post Staff Photo

"THERE WILL BE A LOT OF WORK"—These were the words of National Labor Relations Board's Chairman Paul Herzog, who was talking about the board's place in reconversion. Herzog (right) was sworn into his office for the second time yesterday by John Lawyer (left), chief of the order section, NLRB. He first took the oath last July 5 to fill the unexpired term of H. A. Millis, who resigned because of ill health. Among those who attended the ceremony at Herzog's office were Carl Moran, second Assistant Secretary of Labor; John M. Houston and Gerard D. Reilly, members of the board, and Meta Phillips, who has been secretary to all three board chairmen

Montgomery Plans Horse Show Sept. 8

The sixteenth annual show of the Montgomery County Horse Show Association will be held September 8 on the farm of T. A. Barnsley of Olney, Md., it was announced yesterday by the president o the association, J. J. Hutton.

The show will feature a large number of entry classes, among them the 4-H club class, six-horse team, ladies' hunters, junior hunters, four-horse teams, local hunters, pony class, saddle class, and hunter breeding class.

Mr. Hutton made the following committees:

Prizes, S. P. Stabler, Mahlon Kirk; gate, J. F. Bannsley, S. P. Stabler; entries, Mrs. A. J. Boyd; announcer, R. W. Janney; heavy draft, Dr. H. H. Ladson, Mahlon Kirk; light draft, S. P. Stabler, R. H. Miller, jr.; mounted marshals, Hilton Ladson, Douglas Cashell, Josiah Gilpin, Frank Palmer, jr.; ring marshals, R. B. Chichester, James W. Barnsley, J. E. Muncaster, jr., Fred Gilpin, Henry L. Benson, jr., Everett Beall, William Gilpin and Oland Harvey.

The show is scheduled to begin promptly at 9:30 a. m., with A. M. Norman Warfield of Howard County as judge in the draft classes and William H. Cockrill of Purcellville, Va., judge in the riding classes.

War Fund's Goal Not to Change Because of Peace

End of the war will work no change in the Community War Fund's goal of $4,970,000 for its coming campaign which opens September 22, Lee D. Butler, campaign chairman, announced yesterday.

Announcement also was made that the coming drive will be the last one in whic hthe National War Fund will participate. This war-produced federation of 18 national agencies, will close its books December 31, 1946, 16 months from now.

Community War Fund's contribution to the National War Fund 115 million dollar Nationa-wide goal is $1,103,200, and represents the contributions of Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, in addition to Washington.

The decision to hold the line on its present $4,970,000 goal was made because of the needs of the USO and foreign relief agencies during the coming year, as well as local welfare agencies whose services will be augmented by the end of the war, Butler said.

Saddle Piped Aboard Ship For Halsey

Reno, Nev., Aug. 25 (AP).—Admiral Halsey now has a saddle and a bridle as a start toward fulfillment of his desire to ride Emperor Hirohito's white horse down the streets of Tokyo.

A radio message came today to the Reno Chamber of Commerce from Halsey of receipt of the handsomely tooled and silver-studded saddle and matching bridle.

"Our country's unparalleled accomplishment, through the Navy, of logistic support of our operations against the Japanese has been finally climaxed," the message said, "by the delivery of your beautiful saddle to me at sea in my flagship, the USS Missouri.

"It was properly piped over the side today and is now on display to all hands on board.

"Please express to your fellow members of the senior and junior chambers of commerce of Reno, Nev., my personal gratitude and pride in your gift, and my sincere thanks to the war bond purchasers of Washoe County, Nav., who participated. Will you also tell the manufacturers that I greatly admire their superb handiwork.

Argentina, second-largest producer of vitamin A, processes it from shark liver oil.

Around 1000 nationals of the other Americas have received technical and advanced training in the United States.

In peacetime, Liege was a leading industrial center of Belgium.

Shelton Trial Is Scheduled For September

J. Paul Shelton, 27, former District auto dealer, charged with attempted bank robbery and kidnaping, will be tried in the United States Federal District Court at Alexandria in the term which begins the week of September 10.

Shelton, now under Federal custody in the Petersburg, Va., Reformatory, faces charges of attempting to hold up the East Falls Church Bank on January 6 and allegedly kidnaping 14-year-old Grace Wadlington of Falls Church, after using her as a shield for escape.

Mild looking, bespectacled Shelton, who first made news in 1939 when he was convicted of 14 different traffic charges, faces a series of charges in addition to those in the Alexandria court.

He has been held at the Petersburg Reformatory on charges of driving a stolen automobile from Washington into Virginia.

Richmond police charge him with stealing a car, for which Shelton posted $3000 bond. He also faces auto theft charges in Fredericksburg, Va., for which he posted $1500 bond.

Shelton also faces charges of Arlington County police concerning a bank holdup in which he was routed by A. H. Barbor, 78-year-old bank manager, who grabbed Shelton's gun.

40-44-Hour Week to Start At Ft. Belvoir

Some 10,000 GI and civilians at Fort Belvoir, Va., will convert to a 40 and 44 hour work-week tomorrow.

A 44-hour week will be observed by the Engineering School and ASFTC training units. Men enrolled in the training programs will have Wednesday afternoon off in addition to the designated Saturday afternoon.

"There are no strings attached," Lieut. Col. Dennis V. Ward, director of military training, declared in announcing the new work-week. "Training companies will not be subject to organized orientation or recreation during that time."

Other GI and civilians of the post will work eight-hour days Monday through Friday and four hours on Saturday. Skeleton crews will be maintained in all organizations on Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Treasury Praises D. C. Advertisers, 4 Daily Papers

Washington's advertisers and four daily newspapers were praised by the D. C. War Finance Committee yesterday for donating 320,561 lines, or $117,389 worth of advertising during the Seventh War Loan drive—which ranked them first in the Nation for this type of support.

"Surveys made by the Treasury Department put our public-spirited advertisers and newspapers at the fore in donating space to keep the public constantly aware of the need for greater bond purchases during the last important drive," said Wilmer J. Waller, District chairman.

"Our experience in war financing has proved this type of promotion is invaluable in the successful conduct of a campaign, and a good share of the credit for success in the past drive goes to the sponsors of those advertisements that promoted war bond sales," he said.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, open house, 2 to 5 p. m.; U. S. Navy School of Music Dance Band, 6 to 9:30 p. m.; Capitol Theater stage show, 10:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw., sacred recordings, 11 a. m.; sightseeing tour, 2 p. m.; special victory vespers, 5:30 p. m.; buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.; informal social hour, 8 to 11 p. m.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and G sts. nw., bicycle ride and picnic, Haina Point; leave lounge 2:30 p. m.; house party, 319 Jefferson st. nw., 7:30 p. m.

Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., buffet supper, 6 to 8 p. m.; informal dancing, 8 to 11 p. m.

Music Canteen, 1330 G st. nw., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Butter Supply Plentiful, but Diners Eat Jam

By John F. Gerrity

While supplies of butter piled up in Washington warehouses, thousands of the city's restaurant diners yesterday placidly accepted war born substitutes such as jams, spreads and marmalades.

The butter situation appeared to be the city's greatest food enigma. And neither the wholesalers, restaurant owners nor OPA officials could offer a complete answer to the question of famine in the face of plenty.

Facts Presented

A survey of the butter supply and distribution set-up locally presented these facts:

1. District wholesalers reported that the supply of butter is good and that the flow of butter into the town has been assured by the Midwest creameries supplying the city.

2. Washington restaurant owners say that recent red point cuts make butter serving impossible, since patrons prefer meat to butter.

3. Fifty-five Government department restaurants and cafeterias, operated on the same rationed basis, last week served butter with all meals, and will continues to do so.

4. OPA officials say that the national supply of butter is "generally ample" . . . and that Washington is fairly typical of the Nation's principal cities.

The District's wholesalers yesterday told The Post that they have had, for some time, more than enough butter to supply institutional users. In some cases, the available supply from creameries has been so out of line with the local demand, that to prevent spoilage and rancidity, they have been forced to either cancel, entirely purchase contracts or to pare them down to just what they would sell.

Storing Surplus

Other wholesalers mindful of past favors granted by creameries in the "early days when butter was short" now buy more than they can sell and store the excess either in their own plants or in rented space in the Washington Terminal Refrigerating Co.

Some of the dealers frankly told The Post that even if butter's point value were pared down, many Washington restaurant operators would continue to omit it from their menus, only because of the saving realized in not serving the butter.

Robert J. Wilson, secretary of the Washington Restaurant Association, said that the red-point cut suffered by restauateurs during the month of August prevented their buying anything but meat.

He added that the "loan" of 25 per cent of the July-August quota granted b yth eOPA had not yet become effective—and that when it did. it would probably not alter the "on the table" butter appreciably.

Await Point Cut

Wilson said that "it was unlikely that many Washington restaurants would strve butter to their customers until the OPA reduced red point values to 8 points a pound.

However, the 55 restaurants who serve Government workers three meals a day—meals adjudged by Government food experts as ideally balanced—found no difficulty in giving their patrons butter.

Dallas Smith, representative of the Government Services, Inc., which operates the Government restaurants as concessions, said that the serving or denial of butter was largely a matter of budgeting red points. He added that his restaurants, now serving both meat and butter to customers is bound by rationing on the same basis as non-Government restaurants.

OPA officials, who said that the butter supply was "generally ample" were hesitant to estimate the results if butter were declared point free. It was pointed out that despite the amplitude of butter there were fairly acute shortages of oils, cooking fats and oleomargarine, now rationed at 12 red points per pound.

Fear New Shortages

And it was feared that if butter were made a free-point commodity it would be used for all purposes, supplanting the oils an dcooking fats, to the extent where a new shortage "might develop."

Local OPA officials, aware of the large restaurant demand in Washington, yesterday considered requesting the National OPA officials to reduce red-point value of butter in the city from 16 points a pound to 12 points a pound.

However, National OPA looked askance at the proposal that the point value be reduced, saying that such a reduction would do little to free the current stockpile for restaurant use.

Servicemen Asked To Victory Dance

Uniformed servicemen are invited to a "Victory Dance" sponsored by the USO-National Catholic Community Service today from 8 p. m. to midnight in the main ballroom of the Willard Hotel.

Music will be furnished by Band X-13 of the Navy School of Music, led by Sam Donahue, M 1/c, who for two years has been entertaining servicemen on Pacific islands.

Hundreds of pretty hostesses will be present. Refreshments will be served.

Hospitalized Veterans Need Music Equipment

Music lovers in the servicemen's hospitals in this area are still in need of equipment, according to the District Red Cross Hospital Service.

The principal items desired are upright pianos, music stands, portable electric Victrolas and popular records. Anyone having one or more of these articles who would like to give them to the servicemen is urged to call REpublic 8300, Ext. 422.

CIGARET MOOCHER—Jocko, ship's mascot, goes after the cigaret of Coast Guardsman Anthony Norbut of Chicago, chief engineer of an 83-foot cutter on southwest Pacific patrol.

Spruance Sees Danger to U. S. In Okinawa

Aboard Admiral Spruance's Flagship, Manila Bay, Aug. 25 (AP).—Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the U. S. Fifth Fleet, declared today that strategic Okinawa—close to the heart of Japan—was "potentially explosive" for peace in the Pacific and questioned whether the United States should retain it.

Spruance, whose fleet will rule the waters of southwestern Japan and eastern Korea, said the American aim was to make sure that "Japan is in no position to start a rampage again" and that this could be done with bases already held, without hard-won Okinawa.

"It would be a sore point with us if a foreign power held a string of islands blockading our coast," he told his second press conference of the war. Okinawa and others of the Ryukyus are in Japan's front yard.

"No Sore Spots" Desired

"In political terms, we want to do everything we can to leave no sore spots in international relations . . . we must educate the Japanese out of the ways they followed—ways which started this war."

Spruance declined, however, to speculate on whether America would keep Okinawa or give it back to Japan, remarking that its disposition was up to the diplomats.

Spruance admitted the strategic worth of Okinawa, bought at heavy cost in American blood and ships. From the island, America can control the East China Sea.

The Admiral said it would have been impossible to ttake Okinawa had not the Japanese fleet been knocked out—and he with Admiral Halsey and his Third Fleet dealt that knockout.

Japs "Put Up a Hell of a Fight"

"I think," he added, "the Japanese put up a hell of a fight, considerin gwith what they started with, although I might have done some things differently."

He thought part of the American Navy might be scrapped or sold and other units laid up because it would be too expensive and require too many men to keep it at its present great strength.

"There are now no navies left except the American and the British," he said, "and there is no prospect of war between us. So we should be able to maintain a sufficiently large navy to protect us, with the Americans controlling the Pacific and the British the Atlantic."

7 Nazis Hanged For Killing of Fellow Pow

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 25 (AP).—Seven former members of Hitler's wolfpack submarine crews went stolidly to their death on an Army gallows early today for the murder of a fellow German prisoner of war in a Papage Park, Ariz., camp.

The prisoners—Helmut Carl Fischer, 22; Fritz Franke, 21; Gunther Kulsen, 22; Heinrich Ludwig, 25; Bernhard Reyak, 21; Otto Stengel, 26, and Rolf Wizuy, 23—were executed at the United States disciplinary barracks, bringing to 14 the number of German war prisoners to be hanged here.

All were convicted by an Army general court-martial of the slaying March 15, 1944, of Werner Dreschler, whom they had accused of giving information of military value to the United States. An Army report said the seven Nazis confessed to beating and choking Dreschler, then hanging him from a rafter in a bathhouse at the Papage Park prisoner of war camp.

Fischer was the first to drop through the trap. Only one of the seven to display the slightest sign of fear, he mumbled a prayer while the death sentence was read. Asked if he had a last statement, he replied:

"I thank you for the help and presence of the priest. It was a great help to me."

16-Year-Old Thought $610 Came With Fuel

Portland, Oreg. (U.P.).—Amused detectives cleared the mystery of $610 missing from a Portland home and turned the case over to the family for "sentence."

Investigating the loss of the cash from a pint glass jar in the family home, detectives questioned a 16-year-old boy, a member of the family which reported the loss.

They found him in possession of a new automobile, a new ring, and $85 in cash, of which his parents were unaware.

The boy's story: he had found the jar in the cellar sawdust where it had been hidden and thought the treasure had been delivered with the fuel load.

Foiled Fighting On Norway Soil, Quisling Says

Oslo, Norway, Aug. 25 .—Vidkun Quisling declared in his own defense today that he had talked the Germans out of fighting on in Norway, in a suicide stand, after Germany collapsed.

Quisling, whom defense character witnesses pictured as a man who had undergone a strange psychological change, told the court trying him on charges of treason that the German commander in chief in Norway was determined to fight on even though the Nazi homeland had surrendered.

"I warned against it and said it would be wrong to make Norway a German battlefield," Quisling said. He added, "I saw that the Germans could hold a reboubt here for a long time, but since it would destroy Norway, I opposed it."

"Dominated by Ambition"

Summoned by the defense, Maj. Gen. Halvor Hansson testified he had been a friend of Quisling from 1911 to 1940, and said Quisling as defense minister in 1932-33 did his best to "build up Norway's defenses."

Gen. Otto Ruge, commander of the Norwegian army in 1940, and one of the officers whom Quisling was accused of having ordered deported to German prison camps, said Quisling was an intelligent officer and a "shy and extraordinary man dominated by ambition in the noble sense of the word." The general continued: "He was very sure of his own importance. His attitude toward money was without fault."

School Rector Wilhelm Ullman, former Norwegian minister to Moscow, said Quisling "used to be an extremely loyal and good friend admired by all his classmates at our school," but added that "the Quisling of today is an entirely different man from the one I knew in 1939."

Napoleon His Ideal

Ullman said Quisling "suffered from an inferiority complex. His greatest ideal was Napoleon. He believed in an unreal world full of dreams of great things he was going to do."

Earlier, Maj. Fridtjof Hammersen testified that Quisling had asked German occupation authorities to remove Norwegian military officers to Nazi prison camps "because they were impossible to work with and might make serious difficulties." Hammersen, aide to Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, Nazi commander in Norway, also said Quisling had demanded a forced labor service law for Norway.

Quisling denied both these charges, and also a statement by Hammersen that Quisling feared Norwegian Bishop Eivind Berggrav and wanted him sentenced in civil court for his resistance to the government.

Quisling declared "I wanted peace and Berggrav helped to obtain it."

The defendant also said that Josef Terboven, German high commissioner for Norway, had offered last May to help him reach Spain, but that he had refused the offer.

Pay Fraud Case Dropped by U. S.

Baltimore, Aug. 25 (AP).—U. S. Attorney Bernard J. Flynn said today the Government would proceed no further in its criminal action against 20 Baltimore shipyard workers accused of causing false claims to be presented to the Government by giving welders credit for more work than they had actually performed.

Of the 38 counters arrested in March, 1944, on the charges by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, only one—Zeddie H. Breithaupt—was brought to trial. He was convicted of the charge, but acquitted after he was granted a new trial by Federal Judge William C. Coleman.

The defense of Breithaupt at his trial and of other defendants in preliminary motions was that there was no proof that the accused knew the ships being built by the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard were being paid for on a cost-plus basis by the United States.

4 Civilians Rewarded By Navy Air Bureau

Four area residents, all employes of the Bureau of Aeronautics, have been awarded the Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

Those awarded the certificate and gold pin for outstanding achievement as civilian employes of the Navy Department were: Miss Pearl N. Greaves, Silver Spring, Md., and Philip A. Clark, Negro, 1424 W st. nw., both with the department since 1919; Miss Gladys B. Fricker, 1750 16th st. nw., an employe there since 1938, and Miss Escellyn E. Pelton, 2211 H st. nw., who has been with Navy since 1909.

China to Get Manchuria, Connally Says

By Robert C. Albright

Neither Manchuria nor Korea will go to Russia but Port Arthur, originally snatched from Czarist Russia by the Japs, will be returned to the Soviet, Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) recently told a group of clergymen in Austin, Tex., it was learned here yesterday.

The Dallas (Tex.) News quoted Connally as advising some two dozen Texas ministers on August 18:

"I am as certain (of that) as I can be before the actual signing of the peace treaties."

On Brief Vacation

Connally, who remained in Washington in close touch with the State Department through announcement of the Japanese surrender offer on August 14, is now taking a brief vacation in Texas pending Congress' return September 5.

He predicted to the Texas clerics that Manchuria will be returned to China, that Korea will be given some form of independence, and Port Arthur will go back to its original owners.

Semiofficial sources here said Connally probably was referring to the still unannounced terms of the Soviet-Chinese treaty signed recently in Moscow by Premier T. V. Soong and Generalissimo Josef Stalin, rather than to any agreements reached at Potsdam. China did not participate in the Potsdam discussions.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), top GOP spokesman on the Foreign Relations Committee, said he has not been advised of any decision on Manchuria and Korea, saying: "It's news to me."

Details Undisclosed

The Soviet-Chinese treaty was unanimously ratified Friday by the Chinese National Defense Council and the Legislative Yuan, but details of the treaty have not been disclosed.

United Press dispatches from Chungking on Friday quoted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in an address to the National Supreme Defense council and the central executive committee of the Kuomintang as saying that the successful conclusion of the war had assured China of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Manchuria and the independence of Korea.

Chiang also said China must recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia and a high degree of autonomy for Tibet. Outer Mongolia, whose ties have been close to the Soviet, has not paid allegiance to the Chungking government since 1924.

Questioned on Future

During his talk with the Texas churchmen, the Dallas News said Connally was questioned about "what some called the danger of a war between continents."

"You're talking about possibilities, not probalilities," Connally said. "No one can tell what a nation might do in the future. But I can assure you of this. We can deal better with Russia in an international organization than we could with Russia outside of the organization."

To queries about the Japanese Emperor, The News said Connally replied:

"He's nothing but a moron. Why worry about him? The military leaders are the guilty ones and they will be punished. The Emperor already is in jail—that's what it all amounts to and always has. He's just a symbol, a painted picture."

By working through the Mikado, he explained, American authorities may be able to establish satisfactory rule, but without him the occupation forces might have to fight Jap guerillas for years.

One churchman asked if Chinese Communists are really Communistic. Connally said Chinese Communism is hard to define, but said it is opposed to the administration of Chiang Kai-shek.

"Maybe they are Republicans," a pastor remarked.

120 Million Due Belgium at End Of Lend-Lease

London, Aug. 25 (AP).—Belgian Finance Minister J. Kronacker said today that termination of lend-lease leaves the United States owing Belgium 120 million dollars, the Brussels radio reported.

Belgium is the only European nation left in the position of a creditor by the action, the broadcast quoted Kronacker as saying.

"American authorities have shown their sympathetic understanding of our position," he added. "They are fully aware of difficulties which such a financial situation would entail for a small country like ours . . . It is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution will be found."

Between the time of Belgium's liberation and August 18, he said, Belgium "supplied United States authorities with 165 million dollars' worth of deliveries" while "total United States shipments of lend-lease goods to Belgium amounted to $47,500,000."

Legionnaire Killed In 3-Story Hotel Fall

Baltimore, Aug. 25 (AP).—The body of a 461year-old American Legionnaire, James C. Callis of Baltimore, was found on the ballroom roof of a downtown hotel this morning, the victim, police believe, of an accidental three story plunge from a fire escape.

Callis, who was attending the Legion's state convention last night, was last seen by members of his post about 11:30 p. m. a smashed watch in the pocket of the legionnaire was stopped at 11:48 p. m., which police set as the time of the fall.

CIO Conference Called to Study Postwar Problems

Baltimore, Aug. 25 (AP).—Various Congress of Industrial Organizations groups in the Maryland and District of Columbia area have called an emergency conference here for tomorrow night on jobs, wages and unemployment compensation problems growing out of the cessation of hostilities.

All CIO unions of the area have been invited to send representatives. The meeting will be open to the public.

Those sponsoring the meeting include Ulysse D. Dominicis, presidentfi and Sidney R. Katz, secretary treasurer, of the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council; Walter McManamon, president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council; Ralph Beard, president of the Western Maryland Industrial Union Council; Robert Sherman, president of the Washington Industrial Union Council, and Frank J. Bender, Maryland CIO regional director, an announcement from State CIO headquarters said.

The announcement said that "State as well as Federal action is expected to be urged by the CIO upon various branches of the Government in order to provide employment and decent wages and adekuate unemployment compensation."

Hampton Names Faculty Members

Hampton, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Dr. Herbert F. Mells, for the past 10 years professor of music and director of the music department at Langston University has been appointed professor of music and conductor of the choir at Hampton Institute, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty, has announced.

Other appointments to the faculty include Reginald A. Jackson, former electrical contractor in Washington, to teach electricity; Miss Virginia M. Dennis, formerly of the staff of Maryland State Teachers College; Mrs. Catherine J. Lane, from the same school and Miss Esther J. Dyson, former teacher of physical education at the county schools of Fairmount Heights, Md., the latter three as instructors in the physical education department.

Va. Boy, 7, Killed By Target Shooters

Martinsville, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Herbert Wesley Biggs, 7, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Biggs of Critz, died almost instantly after being shot through the heart while passing down a highway in the range of a target at which three neighboring children were shooting, Sheriff Frank D. Mays of Patrick County, said today.

Died 1

BLUMENTHAL, RACHEL (Nee Hartogensis). On Friday, August 24, 1945, at her residence, 1810 7th st. nw., RACHEL BLUMENTHAL (nee Hartogensis), widow of Herman Blumenthal. She is survived by two sons, Joseph and Samuel H. Blumenthal, and one sister, Clara Hartogensis. Funeral from the Geirs funeral home, 3608 14th st. nw., on Sunday, August 26, at 3 p. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

BRUNETT, ANNETTE BELL. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Bell of 3909 Huntington st. nw., ANNETTE BELL BRUNETT, beloved wife of Adrian L. Brunett of 14 Baltimore rd., Rockville, Md. Remains resting at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey. Services on Monday, August 27, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rockville, Md., where requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

BYERS, ROSE VIRGINIA. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, at Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md., ROSE VIRGINIA BYERS of Glen Echo, Md., beloved wife of John H. Byers. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., at 2 p. m., Monday, August 27. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

COLE, GEORGE C. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, GEORGE C. COLE, beloved brother of Harry O. Cole and Mrs. Mary L. Rundell. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Monday, August 27, at 12 noon. Services in Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 12:30 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

GRAHAM, JAMES B. On Friday, August 24, 1945, JAMES B. GRAHAM, beloved husband of Mabel J. Graham, father of William B. Graham, son of Roxie E. Graham, brother of Terpin E. Graham, Mrs. Ellen Richardson, Mrs. Margaret Starkweather and Mrs. Lucille Smith. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, August 27, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

GROW, MARY V. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, at Sibley Hospital, MARY V. GROW, wife of the late Herbert E. Grow and mother of Chester J. Fisher, Mrs. Helen P. Chilton, Mrs. Marjory B. Whalen and Mrs. Burnette O. Eykes. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Monday, August 27, at 1:30 p. m. Services in Boulevard Heights Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

HAYDEN, MARGARET ANN. On Friday, August 24, 1945, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Henderson, 1434 A st. se., MARGARET ANN HAYDEN, beloved mother of Mrs. Mary Henderson, Mrs. Katherine Holland, Mrs. Margaret Beaucond, Mrs. Addie Vize, Mrs. George McAuley, Arthur A., Roy A. and P. A. Hayden. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., until 9:30 a. m. Monday, August 27; thence to Holy Comforter Church, where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

JENKINS, AUSTIN N. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, at John Dickson Home, AUSTIN N. JENKINS, father of Mrs. Oscar Keller of Honolulu and Delma Adra Jenkins of this city. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, August 27, at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

McCARTHY, MARY ANN. On Friday, August 24, 1945, at her residence, 3826 Veazey st. nw., MARY ANN McCARTHY, beloved wife of the late Michael J. McCarthy and mother of J. Harry, Thomas Francis and Louis J. McCarthy. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, August 27, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Aloysius Church where requiem mass will be said at 10 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

MORGAN, ROBERT S. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, at Georgetown University Hospital, ROBERT S. MORGAN, the beloved husband of Laura V. Morgan and father of Eugene R. Morgan; also survived by five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Monday, August 27, at 11 a. m. Interment in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

PASCOE, CHARLES H. On Thursday, August 23, 1945, CHARLES H. PASCOE, beloved father of Raymond F. Pascoe, Mrs. Rowena Reese of Wellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace La Fariner of East Rockaway, Long Island. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, August 27, at 10:30 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PENN, ROSALIE BOUIC. On Friday, August 24, 1945, at her home, Clinton, Md., ROSALIE BOUIC PENN, beloved wife of William E. Penn. Remains will rest at her late residence, Clinton, Md., until Monday, August 27; thence to the Colonial funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, Rockville, Md., where funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Interment Rockville Union Cemetery.

RICHTER, CATHERINE E. (BESSIE). Suddenly, on Friday, August 24, 1945, at her residence, 2124 I st. nw., CATHERINE E. (BESSIE) RICHTER, wife of the late J. Paul Richter and mother of Mrs. T. H. Williams and Ruth A. Richter. Funeral services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, August 27, at 3 p.m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

SELBY, WILLIAM L. On Friday, August 24, 1945, at Mount Alto Hospital, WILLIAM L. SELBY, of 1207 38th ave., Hillside, Md., beloved husband of Sarah C. Selby (nee Fairall) and father of William E., Owen W. and the late Walter L. Selby. He is also survived by five brothers and one sister. Funeral from the William J. Nalley funeral home, 522 8th st. se., on Monday, August 27, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Francis Xavier Church where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Honor Roll of Nearby Maryland and Virginia War Dead

Following an exhaustive check of casualty records of the War and Navy Departments, The Post presents the following listof men from Maryland and Virginia who lost their lives in the war.

This list is complete insofar as the present records of the War and Navy Departments are up to date.

Virginia

Abdill, Capt. Everett W.
Able, Pfc. Wilbur S.
Alider, S 1/c Flavius B.
Amon, T/Sergt. Gerard W.
Anderson, Corpl. Bernard A.
Anderson, Sergt. Joseph M.
Anderson, Pfc. Samuel H.
Anderson, T/Sergt. Thompson L.
Andrea, Lieut. Comdr. James Paul.
Arnold, T/Sergt. Vincent E.
Arthur, Pvt. Alphus E.
Ashley, Pfc. John C.
Bair, Sergt. Albert M.
Baker, Pvt. Gerald F.
Barclay, Pfc. Edward R.
Barndollar, Col. Martin D.
Barrett, First Lieut. Melvin S.
Barron, Pvt. James V.
Barry, Sergt. Eugene A.
Barlett, Corpl. Elmer R.
Baughman, Pfc. Harry Lamonte.
Beavers, Corpl. Paul J.
Belknap, Second Lieut. Edward A.
Bembow, Corpl. William V.
Benson, Corpl. James M.
Berry, Pvt. Woodrow W.
Besley, Lieut. Charles B.
Bingamon, Y 1/c Mark D.
Bowers, First Lieut. Hugh C.
Bradley, Lieut. Robert Graham.
Brantley, Pfc. Forest E.
Brawner, Sergt. Robert P.
Bridges, Pfc. Thomas W.
Britt, Maj. Wade H., jr.
Brown, First Lieut. David Tucker.
Brown, Lieut. Robert Lewis.
Bruffy, Pvt. Hedrick E.
Bryan, Second Lieut. Corbin B. 3d.
Budd, Lieut. Daniel C.
Burke, Second Lieut. James L.
Cameron, Pfc. Orndorff H.
Campbell, Pvt. Archie B.
Carneal, Pvt. Ernest H.
Castle, S/Sergt. Billy H.
Cauley, Corpl. Calvin Maynard.
Champlain, Lieut. Harry Luther.
Cilley, M M 3/c Laverne D.
Clemenson, Lieut. Wendell L., jr.
Clore, Pvt. Walter Marion.
Clyburn, Pfc. Clifford J.
Cockerill, Pfc. Robert E.
Cockrell, Sergt. Charles.
Cohen, Pfc. Robert L.
Coleman, Y 1/c Philip C.
Collier, First Lieut. Neil R., jr.
Conners, Capt. Herrick A.
Conradi, First Lieut. Albert M.
Cook, Chief Ph M Jack.
Cook, AMM 2/c Myron H.
Cox, Lieut. Benjamin.
Crouch, Pfc. Ralph H.
Cruickshank, Lieut. Dabney M.
Daley, Pvt. Thomas R.
Davidson, Sergt. Garland W.
Davis, Stew. Mate 1/c John Frank.
Deeton, Corpl. William F.
Diaz, Chief Ph M Arthur L.
Dixon, Capt. William G.
Dodge, Pvt. Martin J.
Donovan, Pfc. Gladstone W.
Douglas, Pfc. Joseph E.
Douw, Comdr. Volckert P.
Dozier, Comdr. Henry Robert.
Drake, T M 1/c Douglas R.
Dufrane, Pvt. George F., jr.
Dunn, Pvt. Charles A.
English, Pvt. Harrold T.
Evans, Lieut. A. Bliss, jr.
Faela, Chief C St Sylvio.
Farr, Pvt. Eugene G.
Farrish, Pfc. John A.
Finan, Lieut. Francis K.
Fisher, Pvt. William H.
Ford, First Lieut. Ralph P.
Ford, Capt. Walter, jr.
Forde, Second Lieut. William L.
Forrest, Pfc. Douglas V.
Fortune, Ensign Thomas Welch.
Fowlkes, Capt. Paschal Dupuy.
Frame, S/Sergt. George W.
Frinks, Corpl. Charles O.
Funk, Sergt. Forrest E.
Furr, Pfc. Henry E.
Furr, Sergt. William C.
Gardner, Pvt. Lawrence Dabney.
Gaumnitz, Lieut. Robert.
Gibson, Lieut. John N., jr.
Gilbert, Pvt. Roy L.
Gillenwater, G M 1/c Ernest.
Gills, S/Sergt. Robert B., jr.
Girard, Pvt. Robert J.
Gleason, S/Sergt. Joseph W.
Goodrich, Pvt. Joseph L.
Gouse, Sergt. Charles.
Granier, Lieut. James A.
Greenwood, Lieut. George H.
Griffith, Pfc. Joseph T.
Grimes, Pvt. Herbert B.
Grimm, Corpl. Herbert.
Grossman, Corpl. John H.
Guill, Pfc. James D.
Gutheridge, Radio Tech. Boyce.
Haggerty, Pvt. David W.
Haley, Pvt. Stanley M.
Hall, Pfc. James W.
Hankinson, C C S DelRay M.
Hannum, T/Sergt. Winfred P.
Harries, Lieut. Col. Herbert L.
Harris, S/Sergt. Clyde H.
Hart, Pvt. George E., jr.
Harwood, T/5 Harry S., jr.
Hatfield, Pfc. Doyle E.
Hawkins, Lieut. Claggett Hartman.
Hawley, Pfc. Warren Lee.
Hayes, Comdr. Thomas T. H.
Heath, Corpl. John W.
Heatwole, Pvt. Floyd E.
Henderson, Pfc. Samuel H.
Herr, Corpl. John R.
Higgins, Pvt. James A.
Milghman, Pvt. Morris H.
Holland, BM 2/c Oscar Lett.
Hoover, S 2/c Merrill W.
Howard, Sergt. Richard G.
Howell, Pfc. Richard T.
Huddle, S 1/c Jack A.
Hughes, Second Lieut. Cecil C.
Hutchison, S/Sergt. Randolph L.
Hutchison, Cox Edward J., jr.
Hutchinson, Lieut. Edwin B.
Jenkins, Pfc. Theodore.
Jennings, S/Sergt. Charles A.
Jett, Corpl. Admol G.
Johnson, S 1/c Robbert F.
Junkins, Pfc. Theodore.
Kanmermier, Pvt. Harry H.
Kauffman, Pfc. John W.
Keene, G M 1/c Thomas B.
Kimmel, First Lieut. George E.
King, S/Sergt. Carlin G.
King, Chief Ph M Isaac C.
King, Pfc. Roy.
King, Lieut. Col. Stuart W.
Kisseleff, S/Sergt. J. C.
Koski, Pfc. Leo G.
Lamont, Pvt. Burnet W.
Lane, Pvt. John R.
Lanum, Pvt. Elbert C.
Latham, Pfc. Francis W.
Lawler, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H.
Lee, Pvt. Ralph M.
Leppert, Pvt. Norman E.
Lewis, Sergt. Charles E.
Lewis, Sergt. Paul T., jr.
Leyden, Sergt. John Roger.
Linkins, Sergt. Joseph Kennedy.
Linkletter, S/Sergt. George B.
Lloyd, Pvt. Herbert Carlton.
Logan, Pfc. James R.
Long, Ensign William A., jr.
Lowe, Pfc. Jack.
MacDonald, Capt. Lawrence R.
McClure, Sergt. Alfred Bruce
McConnell, Capt. George G.
McCrea, Pvt. Donald Harris
McKee, Maj. John L., jr.
McMillan, Chief WO Frank W.
Marsh, Capt. Samuel W.
Marshall, Pfc. Linden R.
Martin, Pvt. Julian E.
Martin, E M 3/c R. J.
Martin, Sergt. Paul F.
Mason, Pfc. Walter G.
Meeks, Pvt. Samuel Haslett
Merritt, Sergt. Harold J.
Messick, S 1/c Kay K.
Midkiff, Corpl. Henry K.
Miller, Comdr. Clair L.
Miller, Pfc. Ray E.
Mills, Pfc. Charles R.
Mitchell, Pvt. Andrew F.
Molloy, Pvt. Joseph M.
Montgomery, Lieut. Jack D.
Moore, Capt. Samuel M.
Moore, Corpl. Willis O.
Moreland, Pfc. Russell Earl.
Morrison, Major Keith.
Motley, Capt. James C., jr.
Mott, Pfc. Cyril D.
Mullen, S/Sergt. William L.
Murtha, Col. John T.
Myers, Pvt. John B.
Neish, Pfc. Calvin E.
Nestor, M/Sergt. William.
Nickerson, Corpl. Foster G.
Norford, Capt. Archie B.
Norford, Corpl. Walter J.
Norton, A R M 2/c Milton R.
Ormsbee, First Lieut. James J.
Otis, Pvt. William A.
Palmer, Lieut. Frank M.
Parker, Lieut. Leonard Ward.
Parnell, ARM 2/c Bernard C.
Paul, Pfc. Huntington P.
Payne, Pfc. George Franklin.
Pearson, Sergt. Henry Benjamin.
Pearson, Sergt. Winifred A.
Penuel, Pvt. Pete.
Pergande, Corpl. Philip.
Perzel, Sergt. Foster.
Petrello, S/Sergt. Herbert A.
Phipps, First Lieut. Gordon D.
Pittman, Maj. Bryant W.
Plant, Pvt. Vernon Thomas.
Poole, Pfc. Ross R.
Pope, Sergt. Joseph L.
Porter, Pvt. Gordon S.
Powers, T/4 William C.
Quinn, Col Lawrence A.
Ranck, Lieut. Jack W.
Reeve, Lieut. Charles Douglas.
Reich, Lieut. Harold.
Rickey, Pvt. George T.
Ringer, Pvt. Joseph E.
Robertson, Pfc. Kermit E.
Rocky, Capt. Michael.
Rogers, Pvt. Alvin.
Rubino, S/Sergt. Joseph F.
Sachleben, Lieut. Philip.
Saffelle, Pvt. Stewart D.
Saint, Lieut. Col. Frederick G.
Sasser, First Lieut. Lewis Sneed.
Schlosser, Pvt. Lyman Stephen.
Schroeder, Capt. Alfred T.
Scott, S/Sergt. Charles T.
Settles, Second Lieut. Durwood C.
Shaw, Chaplain James Richard.
Sheehan, First Lieut. James T.
Sheers, S 1/c William P.
Sherwood, Ensign Reule E.
Simon, Lieut. Carl.
Sipes, Ensign James S.
Smellings, Pvt. Ossie F.
Smith, Pvt. Francis B.
Smith, S/Sergt. James T., jr.
Smith, Chief QM Jack T.
Smith, Ensign Ralph E.
Smith, S 2/c Samuel Dwight, jr.
Smith, Pvt. Thomas M.
Snoots, Pvt. William F.
Spears, Corpl. Thomas H.
Speer, S/Sergt. Ralph A.
Spencer, Sergt. Lynwood F.
Sprouse, Pvt. Joseph W.
Stalcup, S/Sergt. Benjamin M.
Stevens, Lieut. Col. Francis R.
Stirni, Lieut. Joseph Warren.
Stone, Capt. Richard W.
Stump, Pfc. John W.
Stuntz, Lieut. Stephen C.
Summers, Pfc. John W.
Sutphin, Pfc. George T.
Tapp, S/Sergt. Roland.
Terry, Sergt. DeWitt S.
Thompson, S 1/c Robert E.
Tolliver, Pfc. Garland.
Tomlinson, Pfc. George Lee.
Townes, Pfc. Burges R.
Tull, Corpl. Joseph Anthony.
Tupper, Lieut. Leo M.
Turrou, Lieut. Victor T.
Tutt, Pfc. Earl Newton.
Tyler, S/Sergt. Claude G.
Voncannon, P/Sergt. Watkins P.
Walker, Pfc. Crichton T.
Walton, Pvt. Carroll Lynwood.
Ward, Lieut. Richard A.
Ward, Richard A.
Warren, First Lieut. Robert M.
Watkins, Pvt. John W.
Watson, Lieut. William A.
Watt, Lieut. Egbert Thompson, jr.
Webley, Pvt. Orland I.
Weeder, Lieut. Paul Lockwood.
Westcott, Sergt. John A.
Wilkes, Major Edmund W.
Williams, S/Sergt. Maurice M.
Williams, Lieut. Paul Melvin.
Williams, Capt. Riford.
Willis, Second Lieut. Herbert.
Willis, First Lieut. James Moser.
Wilson, Brig Gen. Russell.
Wimbish, T/5 O'Dell.
Wince, Pfc. Dale F., jr.
Winfield, S 1/c Gene T.
Winfield, Pfc. Melvin T.
Wood, Pfc. Charles W.
Wood, Sergt. Raymond Carlyle.
Woodruff, Walter W., jr.
Woodward, S/Sergt. George H.
Zachman, Lieut. Comdr. Eugene C.

Maryland

Adams, Lieut. (j. g.) Randal B.
Arnot, Ph M 2/c Robert E.
Alvey, Pfc. Allen.
Andersen, Corpl. Ansar R.
Altemus, Sergt. William E.
Atkins, Corpl. Harold.
Augustine, Pfc. Fabian (Jimmie).
Axtell, Lieut. (j. g.) H. A. jr.
Bachman, Capt. Carl O.
Balderson, Lieut. Marvin E.
Baldwin, Pvt. Rodner J.
Bargmann, Corpl. Kenneth M.
Barr, S/Sergt. Richard F.
Bauer, Pvt. Martin N.
Beall, Maj. William Robert.
Beasley, S/Sergt. Jack P.
Beavers, Pvt. Charles R.
Beavers, S/Sergt. Edward L.
Bell, S/Sergt. Harry L., jr.
Bell, S/Sergt. Hubert D.
Bell, S/Sergt. Richard M.
Benjamin, Pfc. Lee L., jr.
Berry, Pvt. Robert N.
Birgfeld, Lieut. (j. g.) Frank.
Bladen, Sergt. Calvin T.
Bladt, TM 3/c Jacob Alfred.
Blaisdell, Pvt. Joseph L.
Blum, Pfc. Lawrence E.
Bochner, Pvt. Henry.
Bodine, Sergt. Claude A.
Bolen, Lieut. Ralph Kirk.
Bort, Pvt. Harry, jr.
Bostock, Pvt. Harry A. jr.
Braun, Pfc. Leonard V.
Brent, Pvt. George T.
Brent, Pfc. James Alden.
Brittain, T/Sergt. Arthur E.
Brown, Sergt. Ralph W.
Brown, Pvt. Carl T.
Bryan, Pfc. Hugh M.
Buchanan, Corpl. Eldred H., jr.
Buddington, Lieut. Philip N.
Bunker, Lieut. Franklyn P.
Burns, T/Sergt. Winfred.
Burr, Lieut. Comdr. Leland M.
Burroughs, Corpl. Joseph T.
Burton, Pfc. Charles Francis.
Campbell, Sergt. John M.
Canfield, Maj. Robert.
Cargill, Pfc. Louis D. S.
Carpenter, Pvt. Collier H.
Chapin, First Lieut. Allison H., jr.
Chiswell, Lieut. Lawrence.
Claveland, Sergt. John R.
Cline, Capt. Carl Albert, jr.
Combs, Pfc. Forrest King.
Corpening, Lieut. Maxwell M., jr.
Cox, Lieut. John P.
Crawford, S/Sergt. Alvin B.
Crispell, Pfc. Ernest L.
Crown, Corpl. Francis H., jr.
Cruickshank, W. T. 1/c Russell B.
Darby, Pfc. Carl M.
Darby, S/Sergt. Charles S.
Davis, Pvt. Jack.
Davis, Lieut. James R.
Davis, Pvt. Robert L.
Davis, Sergt. Robert P.
Dean, Pfc. Harry C., jr.
Di Gennaro, Pfc. Anthony G.
Di Gennaro, Pvt. Dominic J.
Dinges, Pfc. Edward C.
Dixon, Pfc. Kenneth E.
Dixon, Lieut. Comdr. Lewis E.
Dixon, Pfc. Melvin B.
Dixon, Capt. William Gordon.
Dombroski, Sergt. Raymond.
Donaldson, S 2/2 John L.
Donaldson, Pvt. Vardel.
Dove, Pfc. Emory E.
Draper, Lieut. Norman C.
Dullea, Pfc. Joseph.
Duncan, ARM 2/2 George A.
Dunham, Pfc. Robert L.
Dunlop, T/Sergt. Robert.
Dunvall, Sergt. Alfred B.
Epling, Lieut. Fenton P., jr.
Epler, Stk 2/c Winfield S.
Eubanks, Chief Ph M William E.
Eudy, Pfc. Howard G.
Euwer, Lieut. Walter C.
Fahrenwald, Pvt. Frank L.
Farr, Pvt. Woodrow.
Fearnow, Pvt. George L.
Ferguson, FC 2/c Henry S.
Fidler, Lieut. Gordon H.
Field, First Lieut. Fearn.
Fincham, Pvt. Lawrence W.
Fisher, Capt. Ralph C.
Foley, S 2/c Hubert M.
Foster, Pfc. Billy J.
Foust, Flight Officer George C.
Frey, Corpl Robert.
Fults, Second Lieut. John S., jr.
Gaddie, Pvt. Ben L.
Gage, Pvt. Merton E.
Garner, Pvt. Lemuel E.
Garten, Corpl. Donald F.
Gates, Lieut. Albert E., jr.
Gates, Pfc. Richard A.
Gibbs, Sergt. Robert Wallace.
Giove, Lieut. Daniel P.
Glacken, Sergt. Ray.
Goldsmith, Pvt. Wesley W.
Goodman, Pfc. Mickey F.
Goodrich, Pvt. Joseph L.
Gosard, Pfc. William F.
Grace, Lieut. Comdr. Edward T.
Grady, Pvt. James Bart.
Gravenor, Sergt. Woodrow.
Greene, Pvt. William Harding.
Guida, EM 2/c Felix F.
Gustafson, Lieut. Arthur L.
Haas, Pvt. Walter A.
Hall, F 3/c Charles E.
Haller, Pvt. Leonard R.
Hanson, Comdr. Malcolm Parker.
Hardy, Sergt. William E., jr.
Harrell, Lieut. Hayward S.
Harris, T/Sergt. Howell N.
Hazard, Lieut. Alfred S.
Heidler, HA. 2/c John C., jr.
Herndon, Sergt. Harry G.
Higgins, Pfc. Donald Robert.
Hibbitts, Pfc. James O., jr.
Hines, Pfc. David W.
Hollander, Pvt. Donald M.
Hoover, Second Lieut. Woodard.
Horn, Sergt. John A.
Hudson, Pfc. Charles.
Hudson, Pvt. James Wilbur.
Huntt, Pvt. Willard McChesney.
Jackson, Sergt. Hugh M.
Jamieson, Lieut. William L.
Jarvis, Sergt. Julian W.
Jameson, Capt. Joseph D.
Jenkins, Pvt. Thomas Woodrow.
Johnson, Pfc. Clarence P.
Johnson, St. M. 2/c Herman M.
Johnson, Maj. John A.
Kaneff, Pfc. Traiko A.
Kehoe, T/Sergt. Richard M.
Kelley, SK 1/c William J., jr.
Kemeys, Pvt. Edward.
Kemp, Pvt. Benjamin.
Kennedy, Sergt. Frank E.
Kerr, AOM 3/c Richard Lee.
Kiehl, Capt. Elmer.
King, Lieut. Olin G.
Kirby, Pfc. William W.
Kleiner, Pfc. John J.
Kloock, S/Sergt. Ralph J.
Knight, Pvt. Jerome J.
Koehler, Lieut. Col. Elmer J.
Koppal, Pvt. George.
La Flamme, Lieut. Herbert A.
Landis, Pfc. Robert R.
Lauer, Pvt. Leroy L.
Layden, Corpl. Howard F.
Lee, Pfc. Hewitt D.
Lill, First Lieut. Ralph O.
Lilly, Pfc. Griffin P.
Limerick, Pfc. Leonard L.
Linkins, Sergt. William P., jr.
Loveless, Sergt. Jack H.
Lowman, RM 2/c Morris Sneads
Lumsden, Pvt. William E.
Lunceford, T/5 Robert L.
Luther, S/Sergt. Howard.
Mackenzie, Lieut. John F.
Mackenzie, First Lieut. Lawrence.
McCombs, Pvt. J. D.
McDonald, Sergt. George M.
McKee, First Lieut. Robert C.
McKinney, F 3/c John E.
McKinstry, First Lieut. Vernon L.
McMillen, 2/c Harley P.
McNary, Lieut. John Hays.
McRoberts, Pfc. Reed A.
McVeigh, Pvt. Guy E.
Maddox, Pfc. Raymond Wright.
Maloney, Pvt. William W., jr.
Marth, Pfc. Woodrow W.
Martin, Pvt. James R.
Mast, S 1/c Thomas K.
Mathers, Capt. John W.
Mathews, Lieut. Col. John H.
Matthews, S/Sergt. James A.
Merkle, Lieut. Joseph P.
Midkiff, Sergt. James C.
Miller, Pvt. Albert F.
Miller, Pfc. Jerry J.
Miller, Corpl. Richard R.
Miller, Pvt. Robert J.
Miller, S 1/c Walter F., jr.
Miller, Pfc. William Gordon.
Mills, Pvt. Rosier L., jr.
Miner, Corpl. Charles A.
Mobley, S 2/c Howard V.
Mollohan, Pvt. Alvey C.
Mooney, S/Sergt. Ralph J.
Moreland, T/Sergt. Roger.
Morris, Pfc. Charles W.
Morris, Sergt. Harry M.
Morris, First Lieut. Henry Lee, jr.
Murphy, T/Sergt. Richard J., jr.
Muzur, Pvt. William R.
Nebel, Sergt. Peter J.
Nelson, T/3 Arden.
Newman, Sergt. Lloyd D.
Nichols, Pfc. Dean D.
Nicholson, T/5 Joseph B.
Norris, Sergt. Harry Marvin.
Norwood, Capt. Thomas A.
Nugent, Pvt. John A.
O'Brien, Pvt. Joseph P.
O'Callaghan, Pvt. O. Thomas.
Oglialoro, Pfc. Frank Paul, jr.
Patton, T/4 William E.
Payne, T/Sergt. Howard W.
Pearce, Corpl. William H.
Peddicord, Corpl. Edwin Darby.
Penn, Lieut. Carleton C., jr.
Pett, S/Sergt. Arthur N.
Phelps, Sergt. Frederick R.
Porter, Lieut. (jg.) Edward A.
Powell, Pvt. Robert E.
Pratt, Pvt. Walter S.
Pusey, Pvt. Walter W.
Putnam, Pfc. Elwood R.
Pyles, Second Lieut. George V.
Reynolds, Second Lieut. F. P., jr.
Richards, Pfc. James E.
Robertson, Lieut. Samuel T., jr.
Robichaud, PhM 1/c Arthur C.
Robey, Pvt. Theodore W.
Robey, Pvt. Oliver A.
Ross, Pvt. Bruce M.
Rohan, T/Sergt. Alexis F.
Rye, Pfc. James F.
Rye, Pvt. Marvin C.
Ryon, Pfc. Richard N.
Sandell, Lieut. Ivan J.
Sanford, Pfc. Raymond L., jr.
Schaefer, M M 2/c John G.
Schmidt, Pfc. Louis E., jr.
Schmitt, Capt. Edwin M.
Schmitt, Capt. Waldo E.
Schonrank, Pvt. Richard C.
Schuler, F 2/c Max N.
Scott, T/Sergt. Dewis.
Shepard, Pfc. Walter T.
Shepherd, WT 3/c William Joseph.
Shields, Pfc. Roger D.
Shifflet, S/Sergt. William J.
Shultz, Capt. William Gray.
Shupe, Pfc. Robert G.
Shumaker, Pvt. Calvin S.
Silven, Second Lieut. Edgar A.
Silver, Pfc. James, 5th.
Simmons, Pfc. James L., jr.
Simpson, Chief R M Ivan A.
Simpson, Col. John G.
Sinkenbring, Pfc. John H.
Smith, Lieut. Robert B., jr.
Smith, Second Lieut. Robert H.
Smith, S 2/c Theodore Samuel.
Sommers, S 1/c William P.
Souder, Pfc. Laurence.
Speake, ARM 3/c Merrille.
Stebbing, Pfc. Milton H.
Stevens, Pfc. George Jackson, jr.
Stone, Pvt. Frank Pelham.
Strickland, Lieut. Jennis Morrell.
Stromberg, Lieut. Paul Griffith.
Suddueth, Pfc. Fred W., sr.
Swanson, Pvt. Gust W.
Sykes, First Lieut. Jack W.
Szabo, Pfc. Anthony.
Taylor, Corpl. Joseph A.
Taylor, Pvt. John R.
Taylor, Pvt. Sherman.
Tayman, Sergt. Eugene T.
Taymen, Pfc. George M.
Theed, Lieut. Clement L., jr.
Thomas, Corpl Robert G.
Thompson, Lieut. James A.
Thompson, Sergt. Elwood D.
Thorpe, Pfc. James W.
Tittsler, Pvt. Robert W.
Townsend, Pfc. Richard T.
Travers, S 1/c Lloyd Lounds.
Treiman, Pfc. Carl.
Trimble, Pfc. James.
Trotter, Pfc. John W.
Truppner, First Lieut. Stephen P.
Umberger Pvt. Eugene R.
Vajda, Pfc. Julius M., jr.
Vogel, Pvt. Jack R.
Walter, Pfc. John Franklin.
Walter, Pfc. William C.
Ward, Pfc. Maynard E.
Warfield, Lieut. Col. Wm. Edwin.
Watkins, Pfc. James Edward.
Watkins, Pvt. Stanley W.
Watkins, Second Lieut. William R.
Watson, Second Lieut. Roland G.
Weber, Lieut. Harold Edward.
Welch, Sergt. Ernest E.
Wheeler, Lieut. Stafford M.
Wilhelm, Pvt. John T. (Teddy).
Wilcox, Rear Admiral J. W.
Wingo, Pvt. Jacob Willie.
Wohlfarth, Pvt. Harry Proctor.
Wolf, Maj. Max L.
Wolfe, Pvt. John R.
Wolford, Pvt. Emile D.
Woodward, S/Sergt. Albert.
Woodward, Pfc. James W.
Yeatman, Corpl. William G.
Yoshida, S/Sergt. Yutaka K.
Ziegele, First Lieut. Robert.

Veteran Ruled Insane After Obscene Calls

A 37-year-old laundry truck driver, an Army veteran, was adjudged insane yesterday after his arrest in connection with more than 200 obscene telephone calls made to women in the Chevy Chase area during the past 10 months.

The suspect is Philip Wendell Mickens, Negro, 116 44th st. ne., who was committed to the Perry Point (Md.) Veterans Hospital after a mental examination by two Montgomery County doctors.

Police said the man delivered laundry to Chevy Chase homes, then telephoned women, particularly those who were pregnant, and made obscene remarks.

Following complaints from residents in the area, police carried on an extensive investigation, culminating in the man's arrest two days ago.

Investigating were Montgomery County Corpls. Leo C. Day, Carroll Miller and John Leahy.

Only 515 Affected By Cutback in D.C., WMC Check Shows

The 515 discharged employes of the Briggs Clarifier Co. are the District's only victims of private industry cutbacks, according to Ernest V. Connolly, area director of the War Manpower Commission.

In a report on District cutbacks which will be submitted to the National WMC this morning, only the figure, 515 will appear, Connolly said.

District WMC officials made an all-day check on the lay-off picture in Washington yesterday and were unable "to develop any other information on cutbacks," Connolly said.

Of the 28 veterans included in the discharged Briggs workers, 20 were contacted by WMC and reported that they had accepted positions offered them by the United States Employment Service.

Hospital Drive Chairman Named In Front Royal

Front Royal, Va., Aug. 25 (AP).—Edward I. Williams, local industrialist, has been named chairman of a campaign fund committee to raise $250,000, or more, for construction of a new hospital here.

The proposed hospital, already chartered by the State Corporation Commission, as Warren Memorial Hospital, Inc., probably will be located on a six-acre site which was donated to the community by Col. S. Rolfe Millar. A 50 to 60 bed institution is planned.

Williams has been chairman of Warren County blood donor service and air warning service, is commander of the town's civil air patrol, and past commander of the American Legion Post.

The campaign will be inaugurated Labor Day.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP).—Salable hog receipts were only 200 head today and there were not enough good and choice kinds to have a market. Prices were nominally steady and the quotable top was 14.75 per hundredweight, the ceiling. Direct shipments totaled 1500.

The production and Marketing Administration said that despite the lighter receipts in years at 12 principal markets there now is less difference in movement than a year ago, because the run began to drop sharply at this time in 1944. Average weights are expected to continue at or near record levels, which should help fill the production gap, the marketing administration said.

(WFA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 200; total 1700; not enough good and choice grades offered to make a market; prices quoted nominally steady; top, 14.75.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500; salable calves, 100; compared Friday last week, general market much more normal this week than last when peace holidays upset the trade; demand continued brisk for strictly good and choice steers and yearlings; these strong to 25 higher; common to low good grades steady to 25 lower; common and medium light grassers showing most decline; largely fed steer run but strictly dry-lot kinds, scarce; Western grass steers still scarce; best Southwest steers, 14.50; ten-load string Brahma bred common and medium offerings, 11.60; numerous loads, fed steers, scaling 1161 to 1420 lbs., topped at 18.00, the ceiling; best yearlings, 17.75; show-type heifer yearlings, 17.75; well-finished good and choice 850 to 1000 lb. yearling steers very popular; stock cattle scarce, slow, steady at 11.50@13.75 mostly; good and choice fed heifers firm; all others unevenly steady to 25 lower; increased supply medium grade grass heifers at 11.00@12.50; cows 25 lower; market very uneven, comparatively little above 13.00; odd specialties to 14.00, however; most common and medium beef cows, 9.25@12.00; canners and cutters, 7.00@8.25; weighty beef bulls higher early but advance lost; sausage offerings steady to 25 lower; vealers 50 lower, winding up the week

Nats Bow Twice to Yankees, 4 to 2, 5 to 4

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

New York, Aug. 25.—With the country's top betting commissioners, the favorite to win the American League pennant is Washington, at odds of 5 to 6, meaning you must lay 6 to 5 if you want to bet on the Nats . . . Detroit is 7 to 5, and the Browns and Yankees are bracketed as third choice, at 10 to 1. . . . The Redskins will shortly announce that Steve Bagarus is out of the Army and will join the club before the pro league season opens . . . Buddy Lewis despaired of getting his release from the Air Corps until his commanding officer at Stout Field, Ind., was given overseas orders. The colonel was playing on the air base team with Lewis and didn't want to disrupt the club by letting Lewis out of the service . . . When Joe Cambria installed lights for his Albany Park several years ago he drew up a new rule for his players which read: "Don't argue with umpires at home. Remember, I have to pay the electric bill" . . . Creighton Miller, Notre Dame's backfield great of two years ago, has signed as backfield coach at Yale, where he will also study for a law degree . . . The Giants' failure in the National League is now being traced to their inability to win before big crowds at home. When the crowds at the Polo Grounds has been more than 20,000 this season, the Giants lost 26 games and won only 13.

Povich

Stout Steve Owen, coach of the New York football Giants, will build his running attack this season around Ward Cuff, who, until last year, was regarded as a blocking back. . . . Cuff took over as a ball carrier last year and was a sensation. Owen calls him the greatest competitor in pro football and tells the story of the day when, with the Giants trailing by two points in the last quarter, Tuffy Leemans told Cuff, "We're gonna take time out and then I want you to kick a field goal. Cuff's answer was, "We'll kick the field goal first and then take time out," whereupon he did. . . . The Boston Red Sox are buying a jeep for the use of the ground crew in pulling the canvas on and off the infield on rainy days. . . . Joe Engel, boss of the Nats' Chattanooga club, vows that he will send to the Nats next spring two outfielders and a pitcher who can't miss being great major leaguers. . . . They are Gil Cean and Junior Wooten, outfielders, and Southpaw Pitcher Al Brunke, who has won 11 games and lost only one at Chattanooga.

In Cleveland last week, Manager Lou Boudreau of the Indians was admiring the outfield play and hitting of the Nats' George Binks, only to learn with surprise and dismay that Binks used to be Cleveland property. . . . The New York football Giants set aside 5000 seats to every home game for servicemen, which recalls the policy of the Redskins because it is so different. . . . For the Redskins, however, it must be said that they have never succumbed to any temptation to raise the prices for war veterans. . . . Sergt. Cecil Travis is sweating out his application for discharge from the Army at Camp McPherson, Geogia. He has only 77 points, eight shy of the required 85, but he has applied on a "dependency" basis. The stork was 30 days tardy with his second child or he would have had sufficient points for a quick release. . . . Avery Brundage, American Olympic committee head, is catching it for his suggestion that Japan and Germany be invited to participate in the 1948 Olympic games. One critic, recalling that Brundage used to be a decathlon champion in his competitive days, declared: "Unfortunately Brundage has a discus where his heart should be."

The Army-Notre Dame game scheduled for Yankee Stadium in September, is already sold out, but Army is also playing Michigan and Duke in the New York stadium. . . . The All-America Pro Football League will dole out a franchise to Branch Rickey of Brooklyn if Dan Topping moves his Brooklyn team of the National Football League to Yankee Stadium. And Topping is still threatening to pull out of the NFL and join the conference with a Yankee Stadium team. . . . It was a notable week in Washington. An old soldier, Harry S. Truman, got a pass from the Redskins. . . . Outfielder Danny Gardella is out of the Giants' lineup because of a sequence that was worthy of the Dodgers. When a fan tried to grab Gardella's cap as a souvenier after a recent game, Danny gave chase, slipped on the asphalt near the clubhouse, sprained his ankle, skinned his left elbow and didn't recover his cap. . . . Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler has already earned for baseball three times the $50,000-a-year salary they pay him. Supersalesman Chandler took charge of World Series broadcast privileges a few weeks ago and finally disposed of the radio rights to Mutual and the Gillette Co. for $175,000-a-year in contrast to the previous price of $100,000-a-year under Judge Landis.

Make It Last Longer

Scarcity in Sports Equipment To Last Well Into Next Year

By Bus Ham
Associated Press Sports Writer

If you've been thinking about dropping in on your old sports goods dealer soon to buy a complete supply of new equipment, you're in for a slight shock.

The War Production Board indicated yesterday that it will be months before a substantial increase in such items becomes available to civilians.

By Christmas, only 10 per cent more equipment will be on sale than now, and not until well into next spring or summer will the sportsman be able to purchase almost anything he desires.

Army, Navy Taking Most

Differing from other industries in which military needs have eased off since Japan's defeat, most of the athletic goods produced will continue to be taken by the Army and Navy, since servicemen now have more time for athletics.

Col. Emery E. Swede Larsen, former Navy football coach and head of the Special Services branch of the Marine Corps, disclosed today the Marines expect to spend 50 million dollars in the next 20 months for athletic equipment in the Pacific.

Army and Navy fifigures were not immediately available.

In surveying the domestic situation, the WPB found:

Baseballs, softballs, mitts, bats, gloves—an extreme civilian shortage with services taking full production except rejects. No improvements until well into 1946.

Months to Reconvert

Footballs, basketballs, volleyballs, soccer balls—it will take months to hire and train workers in this phase of the reconversion program.

Boxing—Army and Navy took most of this equipment until the Japanese surrendered, now the emphasis is on the other sports.

Badminton, tennis — Supplies now reasonably adequate.

GOLF—Reprocessed balls will have to be used indefinitely with production of synthetic rubber balls being increased for winter, spring sale. No balls of natural rubber, prewar quality, for months.

GOLF CLUBS—High grade steel for shafts released since V-J Day, but bottleneck may develop in manufacture of wooden-headed clubs due to shortage of proper kind of wood.

FISHING—Tackle prospects fairly good now—rods and reels not favorable because manufacturers were in war work right up to V-J Day—major reconversion under way—some nylon fishing lines available by Christmas.

HUNTING—More guns and ammunition available for fall and winter shooting.

Five Winners In Regatta at Chestertown

Chestertown, Md., Aug. 25 (AP).—Competition in five different classes took place at the annual Chester River Yacht Club sailing regatta held today.

In the star boat class, the winning boat was the Harry Aries, owned by Lieut. Henry Wilmer, USMC, of Chestertown, former Eastern Star boat champion. Runner-up was Shooting Star, owned by J. M. Ashley of Centreville. Other classes and their winners are:

Twenty-foot Chesapeake Bays—Carl Shark, owned by Carl N. Bordley of Chestertown, first; Sally S., owned by Albert Strong of Rock Hall, second; King Fisher, owned by Rosemary Wright of Chestertown, third.

Hamptons—Billco, owned by William Cooper of Chestertown, first; Lookie, Jean Valliant of Centreville, second; Show Nuff, owned by Ann Wilmer of Chestertown, third.

Moths—I'll Be There, owned by R. M. Smith of Annapolis, first; Ventnor, owned by Lew France of Annapolis, second; Red Bird, owned by Bob Cavanaugh of Annapolis, third.

Miscellaneous—Jolly Rogers Pup, owned by Gene Truslow of Chestertown, first; Nomad, owned by Mary Ashley of Cetreville, second; Frolic, owned by A. C. Fox of Centreville, third.

Cups were presented to the winners and runner-ups of each class at a reception and entertainment tonight.

Phils Buy Infielder

Philadelphia, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Philadelphia Phillies today announced the purchase of Second Baseman Kenneth Richardson of the Hollywood (Calif.) Baseball Club. The Phils said Richardson would report next season. He is batting .324 at the present.

Cubs' Hopes Jolted by Cards, 3-1

Chicgo, Aug. 25 (AP).—Pennant hopes of League-Leading Chicago were shaken more than a little bit today when the on-rushing St. Louis Cardinals, gathering speed in the race down the National League stretch, won the second game of this important three-game series, 3-1, to shave the Cubs' lead to three and a half games.

As yesterday, when they dropped the first game of the series, the Cubs outhit their rivals but superb fielding by the Cardinals staved off every Cub threat.

It was a booming triple by Freshman Al (Red) Schoendienst with the bases loaded in the second inning that accounted for all the St. Louis runs. Aside from that one frame, the Cardinals didn't get a man past first base as Ray Prim pitched three-hit ball for the first five innings and Henry Wyse gave only three in the last four frames.

31,671 Watch Contest

But that one big blow was enough to send a crowd of 31,671, in addition to 929 servicemen, home disappointed. It came with two out. Ray Sanders had reached first on Stan Hack's error, Ken O'Dea lifted a fly to center, Emil Verban singled to right and Marty Marion was purposely passed to fill the bases. Then Pitcher Ken Burkhardt flied out to center and Schoendienst came up to drive the ball into the right-field corner and clear the bases.

The Cubs' first threat came in the fourth, when Andy Pafko singled to center with two out, but Bill Nicholson grounded out to the first baseman. Again in the sixth, Phil Cavarretta and Pafko both singled, with two out, and again Nicholson grounded out to first. In the seventh, Paul Gillespie singled to open the inning, but Len Merullo hit into a double play.

Pafko's Hit Scores Johnson

The one run the Cubs did get came after outs in the eighth. Don Johnson drew a walk to open the inning and "Peanuts" Lowrey singled, Johnson stopping at second. Then Cavaretta hit into a double play, Verban to Marion to Sanders. Pafko got his third hit of the game to score Johnson, and Nicholson followed that with a double. Dewey Williams, who had substituted for Gillespie, lifted a foul into right field to end the inning.

Barkhardt gave the Cubs 10 hits, but was steady in the pinches, with the fine fielding behind him pulling him out of severtl holes. In the fifth, when Gillespie opened the inning wth a single, he struck out Merullo and Pinchhitter Heinz Becker. In the ninth he struck out pinchhitter Eddie Sauer. It was his fifteenth win against seven defeats. Prim was charged with his sixth defeat.

The two clubs wind up the three-game series with a single contest tomorrow, but they still have nine more meetings scheduled after that.

St. Louis	300 000 000—3	6	1
Chicago	000 000 000—1	10	1

Burkhardt and O'Dea; Prim, Wyse (6) and Gillespie, Williams. Loser—Prim.

Fighting Step, $31.60 Shot, Wins American

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP).—Fighting Step won the $87,250 American Derby by a length and a half today with War Jeep second and Pot O'Luck third in a field of nine.

The winner is owned by Mrs. Frank J. Murphy and her daughter, Miss Susan Kellogg, both of Evansville, Ind.

Fighting Step, ridden by Jockey George South, ran the mile and a quarter in 2:02 4-5, and paid $31.60, $9.40 and $5. War Jeep, whcih went to the post favorite, paid $4.60 and $3 with Pot O'Luck returning $3.60 to show.

Ken Strong Signed As Coaching Aide At King's Point

Kings Point, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Ken Strong, kicking specialist for the New York Giants pro football team, has been signed as backfield coach for the United States Merchant Marine Academy football squad Coach Lieut. (j. g.) Earl Brown announced last night. Strong will continue playing for the Giants, training for the 1945 season while assisting Brown at Kings Point.

Strong

One of football's all-time greats, Strong has alternately been backfield ace for the New York Giants and Yankees since his All-American halfback year for NYU in 1929.

The Kings Point schedule for its entrance into the pigskin big time includes Harvard, Boston College, William and Mary, RPI, Ursinus, Brooklyn, Lafayette and Maryland.

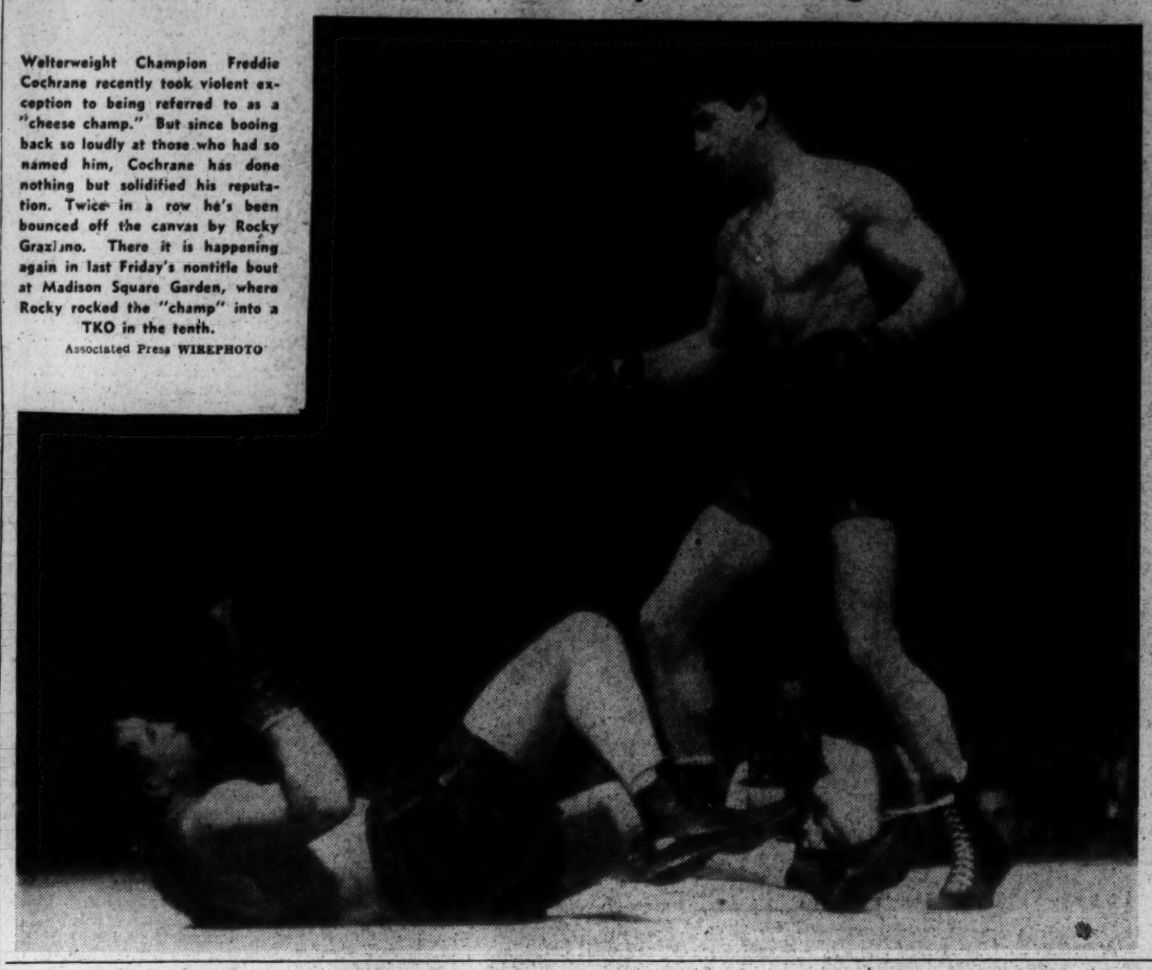
Navy Clouters Win, 15-2

Annapolis, Aug. 25 (AP).—Navy plastered the ball all over Lawrence Field today, crashing out 15 hits, to swamp Stonewall Pleasure Club of Baltimore, 14-2. Stonewall Club made eight errors.

Graziano Churns 'Cheese Champ' With Right to Whiskers

Welterweight Champion Freddie Cochrane recently took violent exception to being referred to as a "cheese champ." But since booing back so loudly at those who had so named him, Cochrane has done nothing but solidified his reputation. Twice in a row he's been bounced off the canvas by Rocky Graziano. There it is happening again in last Friday's nontitle bout at Madison Square Garden, where Rocky rocked the "champ" into a TKO in the tenth.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO



Flock Sweeps Giant Games, 8-6 and 13-3

Brooklyn, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Brooklyn Dodgers made their grip on third place more secure when they took both ends of a doubleheader from the fourth-place New York Giants today, winning the first game, 8-6, and the second, 13-3. It was the Dodgers' sixth and seventh consecutive victories over the Metropolitan rivals.

In the nightcap the Dodgers made short work of Van Mungo, chasing him off the slab in the second inning. Bill Emmerich, who relieved the veteran, was ineffective and his stay on the slab ended in the fourth when Dixie Walker hit his eighth home run of the season, the blow coming with two mates on the paths. Walker batted in six tallies in the game. Don Fischer, rookie right-hander, followed Emmerich to the mound.

Les Webber pitched steadily for the Dodgers and limited the Giants to six hits.

Harry Feldman and Hal Gregg, rival pitchers at the start of the first game, were both knocked off the slab in the sixth inning and Vic Lombardi was returned the winner for the home team. Ed Stevens, rookie first baseman, led the Dodgers' attack with a home run, double and single and batted in six tallies. His circuit blow was made off Adrian Zabala in the eighth, with Goodie Rosen on the paths, to prove the winning marker.

Tom Brown put the Dodgers on even terms with their rivals in the seventh by hitting a home run.

First Game

New York	000 213 000—6	10	2
Brooklyn	001 022 12x—8	12	1

Feldman, Zabala (6) and Kluttz, Berres; Gregg, Lombardi (6) and Sandlock. Winner—Lombardi. Loser—Zabala. Homers—Brown, Brooklyn, 7th; Stevens, Brooklyn, 8th, 1 on.

Second game—

New York	000 020 100—3	6	0
Brooklyn	320 510 02x—13	10	3

Mungo, Emmerich (2), D. Fischer (4) and Berres; Webber and Sandlock. Homers—Walker in fourth (two on), Bordagaray in eighth (one on).

Reds Beat Bucs, 1-0, On Kennedy's 6-Hitter

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25 (AP).—Vernon Kennedy pitchmed six-hit ball today to give Cincinnato's Reds a 1-0 ninth-inning victory over the Pirates in a game held up 35 minutes by rain.

The Reds, held to nine hits, scored the winning run of Preacher Roe in the ninth when Ed Libke singled with one away. Gee Walker ran for Libke, went to second on Frank McCormick's hit and came home on Steve Mesner's single over second.

The Pirates loaded the bases with two out in the fifth, but couldn't score.

Cincinnati	000 000 001—1	9	0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000—0	6	0

Kennedy and Lakeman; Roe and Salkeld.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Detroit	68	49	.581	
WASHINGTON	67	51	.568	1½
*St. Louis	60	55	.522	7
*Chicago	60	56	.517	8½
New York	58	55	.513	9
Cleveland	59	57	.509	8½
Boston	55	63	.466	13½
Philadelphia	36	77	.316	29½

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

New York, 4-5; WASHINGTON, 2-4 (second game 10 innings).
Chicago at St. Louis, night.
Philadelphia at Boston, rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

TODAY'S GAMES

WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK (2)
DETROIT AT CLEVELAND (2)
CHICAGO AT ST. LOUIS (2)
PHILADELPHIA AT BOSTON (2)

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	74	42	.638	
St. Louis	72	47	.605	3½
Brooklyn	68	52	.559	8
New York	64	57	.529	9
Pittsburgh	63	60	.512	11½
*Boston	54	66	.450	22
Cincinnati	47	71	.398	27½
*Philadelphia	35	81	.302	39

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Brooklyn, 8-13; New York, 6-3.
Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston at Philadelphia (2), night.

TODAY'S GAMES

ST. LOUIS AT CHICAGO
NEW YORK AT BROOKLYN
BOSTON AT PHILADELPHIA (2)
CINCINNATI AT PITTSBURGH (2)

So, You Think It's Easy?

There Really Should Be More Than 24 Hours in 'Skins' Day

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

So you think it's fun to be a football player? Just a couple of hours practice per day, a couple more on Sunday during the game and that's all there is to it except collect a nice pay check every Monday.

That's what you think. Listen:

Every morning except Sunday the Redskins, two weeks into their preseason drills at Georgetown University, are hauled out of the hay-pile at 7 a. m. And then the day goes something like this:

7:30 a. m.—Breakfast.
8 to 9 a. m.—Blackboard lecture.
9 to 11 a. m.—Practice.
11 to 11:30 a. m.—Rubdowns, shower and change.
11:30 to 12:30 p. m.—Blackboard lecture.
12:30 to 1 p. m.—Lunch.
1:30 to 2:30 p. m.—Blackboard lecture.
2:30 to 3 p. m.—Dress for practice.
3 to 5 p. m.—Practice.
5 to 6 p. m.—Rubdowns, shower and change.
6 to 6:30 p. m.—Dinner.
7 to 9 p. m.—Blackboard lecture.
11 p. m.—Lights out.

From 7 in the morning to 9 at night is 14 hours no matter how you figure it. And only for two half-hour periods, from 1 to 1:30 p. m. and from 6:30 to 7 p. m., do the players relax. The remaining 13 hours gives nothing but football, football and much more football.

In addition, each and every player must, in his spare time (9 to 11 p. m. or the two half-hour rest periods) keep his notebook of plays up to date. Each Redskin's notebook is examined weekly by Head Coach Dud DeGroot and Line Coach Turk Edwards. Every play must be diagramed correctly.

There's a fine for missing a practice; for being late, and for not having the notebook in proper shape. Incidentally, Coach De Groot figured there were 1088 blocks and assignments on every "T" formation play, including, of course, the variations. Also, training rules are strictly enforced and there's a fine for breaking them, too.

Professional football is a big-time business. Owners have found out stadiums will not be packed unless a well coached, well practiced and well conditioned team takes the field. And when stadiums are empty, pro football naturally has to close shop.

The Redskins aren't fooling. They mean business—box office and otherwise.

Which is just an idea. Still think it's a soft life to be a football player?

After two full weeks of practice, the 'Skins are beginning to pick-up speed during their two daily workout sessions. Of course, hardly anything is known of the defensive ability of any of the newcomers for the simple reason there haven't been any scrimmages. But speed is there and so is the weight and everybody's optimistic.

Tomorrow the squad goes through its first scrimmage and Friday and Saturday the Cherry Point Marines visit for scrimmages which will throw a lot of light on everything. By next Sunday everybody will be a lot wiser and possibly some will be a lot sadder.

Jack Barry Completes 25 Years at Holy Cross

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP).—Jack Barry, former shortstop of Connie Mack's $100,000 Philadelphia Athletics infield and later second basemen and mnager of the Boston Red Sox, completed a quarter century as Holy Cross baseball coach today as rain cancelled the Brown-Holy Cross game scheduled this afternoon at Providence, R. I.

Stymie Romps To Easy Win in Saratoga Cup

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Mrs. E. D. Jacobs' 4-year-old Stymie, the 3-to-4 favorite, scored an easy four-length triumph over William Helis' Olympic Zenith today in the sixty-fifth running of the $25,000 Saratoga Cup before 39,977 at Belmont Park.

Running over a good track, Stymie, guided by Jockey Johnny Longden, ran the long mile and three-quarters route in 2:53 and earned a purse of $18,700. Townsend B. Bartin's Bankrupt ran third, a head behind Olympic Zenith, with the Havahome Stable's Eurasian fourth and last.

Stymie paid $3.50 to win and $2.50 to place. Olympic Zenith returned $2.80 to place. There was no show wagering because of the small field.

J. M. Roebling's Manipur surprised by winning the secondary feature, the forty-third running of the $10,000-added Grand Union Hotel Stakes for 2-year-olds as Crispin Oglebay's favored Air Hero ran sixth in the nine-horse field.

Ridden by Ted Atkinson, Manipur sprinted the six furlongs in 1:11 4/5 and finished a length ahead of Mrs. Elizabeth Graham's Star Pilot. Edward S. Moore's Our Bully was third, with Russel Firestone's Degage fourth and Mrs. W. M. Jeffords' Mahout fifth.

Manipur picked up a purse of $17,875 and paid $11.90, $5.60 and $4.60 across the board in the mutuels. Star Pilot returned $7.80 to place and $5.60 to show, while Our Bully paid $5.10 to show.

Sgt. Erny Pinckert Named Backfield Mentor for A.T.C.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Although he has worn an Air Corps uniform since January, 1943, this is the first time Technical Sergt. Erny Pinckert, former University of Southern California and former Washington Redskin, has taken an active role in Army athletics.

Pinchert

Sergeant Pinckert is backfield coach of the Air Transport Command's football squad as an assistant to Head Coach Capt. Richard H. Emerson at Berry Field here.

Erny thought he was through with football when he disgustedly ripped off his uniform that afternoon in 1940 just after the Redskins had absorbed a humiliating 73-0 beating from the Chicago Bears in the National Football League play-off.

But when the Air Transport Command decided to enter a team in the rugged AAF football conference this autumn, Erny was selected as one of the key men to help build the squad.

Long-Time Rivals

Penn ranks second only to Pitt as a Penn State football opponent. The Lions and Quakers have clashed 39 times on the gridiron.

Phyllis Otto Beats Babe For Golf Title

BULLETIN

Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP).—Youthful Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Pa., rallied to defeat favored Babe Didrikson Zaharias of Los Angeles, 1 up, in a torrid scrap to the 36-hole finish for the Women's Western Amateur golf title at Knollwood Club today.

Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP).—Babe Didrickson Zaharias of Los Angeles kept a one-hole lead over Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa, at the end of 27 holes in their final mattch for the Women's Western Amateur Golf Championship today.

Both players matched par 115 for the three-quarters D, but the Babe would have bettered her par 38 for the third nine if she hadn't sliced into a clump of bushes for a big seven on the twenty-seventh hole.

Miss Otto, battling gamely, carded a one-under-par 37 for the opening nine of the afternoon round. Babe went two up with her second birdie of the third round on the par-5 twenty-seventh, but Miss Otto's par 5 on the twenty-seventh shaved Babe's margin to one hole.

Mrs. Zaharias led one up on the first 18, as she toured the morning round in 77.

Babe, who yesterday eliminated Defending Champion Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, lagged by two holes several times, but finally regained the lead as she sank a 10-footer on the eighteenth for her sixth birdie of the morning round.

Mrs. Zaharias toured the first 18 in even par 77, a stroke better than Miss Otto, who negotiated the first nine in 2-under-par 36, but faltered with a 3-over-standard 42 on the way back.

Babe won the first hole, but Miss Otto grabbed the second, fourth and fifth for a two-hole lead. Mrs. Zaharias copped the 450-yard ninth with a birdie 4 to trail by a hole at the first turn.

Brundage Against Jap, Germans in Olympics

London, Aug. 25 (AP).—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic committee and vice president of the international committee, said tonight he does not favor German and Italian participation in the 1948 Olympic games.

"An exact report of my remarks was carried in news service accounts," Brundage told the Associated Press. "Public statements by (some) United States radio and newspaper commentators that I favor German and Italian entry in the games are incorrect."

New Yorkers Hit 4 Homers In Twin Win

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

New York, Aug. 25.—The Nats today fell victim to a primitive Yankee weapon—the home run—and got a jolt to their pennant ideas by losing both games of a double-header in Yankee Stadium, 4 to 2 and 5 to 4. The second game went 10 innings.

Seven home run swats dropped into the right field bleaches in the stadium during the twin bill, four of them by the Yankees, who used home runs by Pinch-Hitter Russ Derry and Herschel Martin to beat Dutch Leonard in the eighth inning of the first game.

They beat Johnny Niggeling in the second game after Niggeling took a 4-2 lead into the eighth inning on consecutive pitches. Nick Etten and Aaron Robinson clouted homers that tied the game at 4-4, to set the stage for a tenth-inning single by Herschel Martin that won the ball game.

Costly Pair of Beatings

It was a pair of costly beatings the Nats took before the crowd of 22,751 customers. They fell a game and a half behind the league-leading Tigers, and the two victories of the Yanks threatened to reinstate that club in the flag race. The Yanks pulled to within 4½ games of Washington.

Leonard took a 2-1 lead into the eighth inning of his game, when the Yanks moved in Russ Derry as a pinch hitter for Pitcher Floyd Bevens and Derry pumped a homer into the right-field seats to tie up the ball game. A bit later Stirnweiss singled and Herschel Martin got his game-winning homer.

It was a two-run lead that Niggeling blew in the eighth, after Binks' homer put him in front, 4-2, in the Nats' half of the inning. Niggeling had one out when Etten and Robinson tied up the game with their homers.

Yanks Take 2-1 Lead

For six innings, Niggeling had pitched no-hit ball, and the Yankees didn't get any kind of a blow until the seventh, when they stirred up three hits in a row and went to the fore, 2-1.

Marino Pieretti, who relieved both Leonard and Niggeling when they lost their stuff in the late innings, got a brutal kind of break in the tenth inning of the final game. After Crosetti led off with a single, Grimes bunted and Joe Kuhel waited for the ball to roll foul, which it didn't, and the Yanks now had two on and none out.

Pinch Hitter Bob Drescher sacrificed the runners to second and third, but in this crisis Pieretti fanned Stirnweiss for the second out. He walked Metheny purposely, and then Martin broke up the ball game with a long single over Buddy Lewis' head.

A Gift from Myatt

Leonard was invincible for four innings in the first game. The only hit he allowed was Martin's infield single with two out in the fourth, and that was a gift from George Myatt who fielded the ball and then fell on his face.

The 1-0 lead Buddy Lewis gave Leonard with his first-inning homer, disappeared in the fifth, though. The Yankees rapped Dutch for three hits in a row, but the run came cheaply. The slow-footed Robinson, who singled with one out and maved to second on Milosevich's single, apparently was a gone cookie when he tried to score on Grimes' single to left. Layne intercepted Binks' throw from the outfield and had an easy play on Robinson at the plate, but he dropped the ball.

Irke da bit by that Yankee run, the Nats moved into a 2-1 lead in the sixth when Dick Kimble led off with a single to right. Leonard sacrificed him to second, and Kreevich got him home with a solid single to left.

Binks Cuts Off Run

Bevens pitched two-hit ball after that, though. Layne doubled to left with two out in the seventh and got no father, and in the eighth Leonard led off with an infield hit that was futile. Ex-Nat Bill Zuber set 'em down one, two, three in the ninth.

George Binks averted a Yankee run in the sixth when Metheny led off with a single to left. Binks cut him down at second with a su-

See NATS, Page 7, Column 1.

Nats' Box Scores

First Game

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Kreevich, cf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Lewis, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Kuhel, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Binks, lf.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Layne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ferrell, c.	2	0	0	3	2	0
Kimble, ss.	2	1	1	0	1	0
Torres, ss.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Leonard, p.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Pieretti, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	24	8	0

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Stirnweiss, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2	0
Metheny, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Martin, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Keller, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Etten, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2	0
Robinson, c.	4	1	1	4	2	0
Milosevich, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Grimes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Bevens, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Derry	1	1	1	0	0	0
Zuber, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	9	27	12	0

*Batted for Bevens in eighth.

WASHINGTON	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	x—4

Runs batted in—Lewis, Grimes, Kreevich, Derry, Martin (2). Two-base hits—Keller, Layne. Home runs—Lewis, Derry, Martin. Sacrifices—Leonard, Kreevich. Left on bases—Washington, 4; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Bevens, 1; Pieretti, 1. Strikeouts—Leonard, 4; Bevens, 2; Pieretti, 1. Hits—Bevens, 5 in 8; Zuber, 0 in 1; Leonard, 9 in 7⅔; Pieretti, 0 in ⅓. Wild pitch—Bevens. Winning pitcher—Bevens. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—Berry, Hubbard and Rue. Time—1:46.

Second Game

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Kreevich, cf.	5	1	2	3	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	5	0	1	5	3	1
Lewis, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	0
Kuhel, 1b.	5	1	1	9	1	0
Binks, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Layne, 3b.	5	1	3	1	1	0
Evans, c.	2	0	1	5	0	0
Torres, ss.	2	0	0	3	3	0
Niggeling, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Pieretti, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	40	4	11	*29	12	1

*Two out when winning run scored.

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Stirnweiss, 2b.	5	0	1	4	4	0
Metheny, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Martin, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Keller, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Etten, 1b.	3	2	1	15	0	0
Robinson, c.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Milosevich, ss.	2	0	0	1	3	0
*Derry	1	1	0	0	0	0
Crosetti, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	0
Grimes, 3b.	3	1	2	1	0	0
Bonham, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Zuber, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Drescher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	10	30	13	0

*Batted for Milosevich in seventh.
†Batted for Zuber in tenth.

WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	—5

Runs batted in—Layne, Grimes, Stirnweiss, Kuhel, Binks (2), Etten, Robinson, Martin. Two-base hits—Myatt, Kuhel, Keller. Home runs—Layne, Binks, Etten, Robinson. Stolen base—Evans. Sacrifices—Metheny, Robinson, Drescher. Double play—Crosetti to Stirnweiss to Etten. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 14. Base on balls—Niggeling, 5; Bonham, 1; Zuber, 1; Pieretti, 3. Strikeouts—Bonham, 1; Pieretti, 3; Niggeling, 2; Zuber, 1. Hits—Bonham, 9 in 7⅔; Zuber, 2 in 2⅓; Niggeling, 5 in 7⅓; Pieretti, 5 in 2⅓. Winning pitcher—Zuber. Losing pitcher—Pieretti. Umpires—Hubbard, Rue and Berry. Time—2:53.

10,000 See Toonerville Win at Marlboro

Victory 8th Of Year for D. C. Entry

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Marlboro, Md., Aug. 25.—A record crowd of 10,000 swarmed all over the tiny Marlboro track today but nobody was sitting pretty, not even the winners, for there was no place to sit. The customers, many of whom spent an hour in long lines of traffic before arriving, jammed the little betting ring, lined the fences and spilled over into the infield. Mutuel employes worked like trojans but were unable to keep up with the demand for pasteboards.

The betting for the day totaled $343,962, but missed the record of $369,157 set here on Thanksgiving Day, 1943.

The Washington-owned Toonerville just about clinched the title of "king of the half-miler" by winning the La Plata Purse, the outstanding event on the program. The Big Train, as his backers call him, turned in the best time of the meeting—1:26 4/5—for six and a half furlongs despite the fact he was operating over a heavy racing strip.

With Jockey Francis Kelly aboard, Toonerville came to the finish line with daylight to spare in front of E. L. Poston's White Easter with John Foster's Cushlamacre third in the vest-pocket field of five. Penacea was scratched after she broke out of her stall in the early morning and ran away for 2 miles.

Toonerville, a patched-up veteran of many mile track battles, turned in his eighth victory on his last nine starts. It was eight out of 12 for the year and sent his earnings to $5350 all earned the hard way as they say of small track horses.

White Easter was the only horse to come close to Toonerville.

R.-M. Gridders Face 7 Games; Open Sept. 29

Front Royal, Va.—Randolph-Macon Academy's varsity football squad will face a seven-game schedule this year, beginning Saturday, September 29, with the possibility of an eighth contest being added.

On September 29 the Yellow Jackets, who finished third in the Virginia Military League last season, will travel to Maryland to open against the Charlotte Hall Military Academy squad on the latter's gridiron.

Two other games away from home will be played on a home-and-home basis against Augusta Military Academy at Fort Defiance, Va., and the Episcopal High School at Alexandria.

Four games will be played at Front Royal, and a fifth will be added if arrangements can be made with a Washington high school team. Roosevelt, Wilson and Western have met the Jackets in the past, although all three meetings have been cancelled since the start of the war.

The schedule:
September 29—Charlotte Hall M. A., there.
October 6—Fishburne M. S., home; 13—Augusta M. A., there; 20—Hargrave M. A., home; 27—Woodberry Forest, home.
November 3—Episcopal High, away; 10—pending; 13—Virginia Episcopal, home.

NATS

From age 6

perb throw to Myatt when Metheny tried to stretch the blow, and Keller's double, that followed, was wasted.

But in the eighth, the Yanks didn't trifle at all. Pinch Hitter Derry worked Leonard into a 3-and-2 hole and then pumped the next pitch into the rightfield seats for the blow that tied the game at 2-2. And a bit later Herschel Martin got home run ideas with Stirnweiss on base, and ye olde ball game was won by the Yanks.

Boss for Six Innings

Niggeling was complete boss of the Yankees for six innings in the second game with his no-hit pitching, but it wasn't getting him any where until Hillis Layne parked one of Bonham's pitches into the right field seats to set the Nats up in a 1-0 lead.

The Yankees thereupon rapped Niggeling for two runs in their own half of the inning after he had two out. He walked Etten to start the inning, and Oscar Grimes made the Yanks' first run of the game, two outs later, to score Etten from second with a single to left, and the first of three Yankee hits in a row. Bonham himself singled to left and Stirnweiss plunked a single to center for the second run.

With that 2-1 deficit staring them in the face, the Nats got tough in the eighth, and Mike Kreevich touched off a five-hit, three-run inning that moved 'em in front, 4-2. Kreevich singled to left and, with two out, Joe Kuhel doubled to left to move Kreevich home with the tying run, and then Binks took a hand.

Binks Wallops Home Run

Binksy lathered the next pitch Bonham threw for an enormous homer into the right-field seats and scored behind Kuhel to put the Nats two runs in front. Zuber finally relieved Bonham and got the side out.

It didn't take the Yanks long to get those two runs back in their own eighth. They did it in the most practical manner. With one out, Nick Etten hit a homer into the right-field stands and then Aaron Robinson hit a homer into the right-field stands and it was 4-4. That blow dispatched Niggeling and brought Pieretti into the contest.

Pieretti did very well until there were two out in the tenth, when Herschel Martin took charge again.

Just Dripping With Glory

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Looks like every time Ann Curtis dives into a pool she comes out with some sort of new record. Defending champion, Ann, of the Crystal Plunge team, San Francisco, Calif., set a new mark last Friday night in winning the 100-meter free-style race which featured the National AAU senior women's outdoor swimming and diving championship at Los Angeles. Her time was 1:07.50.

Official Marlboro Charts

Saturday, August 25 1945—By Walter Haight. Weather clear. Track slow.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Won driving; place same. Time, 1:11⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
8	Clay Hill	7¹⁰	6³	3³	1hd	$4.50
5	Laugh and Play	1¹	1⁴	1³	2¹	6.05
2	Chance Oak	3²	2⁵	2²	3⁴	2.60
1	Leo's Lorraine	6½	7⁸	8¹	4²	18.20
3	Dyoll	4⁸	4⁷	5²	5¹	53.75
6	Toalbree	2½	3½	4¹	6¹	43.00
4	Imperial Impy	5¹	6¹	7⁸	7¹⁰	50.40
7	Fixed Fee	8	8	8	8	2.80

CLAY HILL (Challis) ... $11.00 $5.30 $3.50
LAUGH AND PLAY (Fitzgerald) ... $5.70 $3.60
CHANCE OAK (Smith) ... $3.80

SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Won driving; place same. Time, 1:11.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
1	Canter's Best	3¹	3²	2¹	1²	$3.80
4	Credence	1¹	2½	3hd	2¹	3.50
3	Bad Lady	7⁸	7⁵	6¹	3½	19.65
6	Vale Victory	5¹	5¹	5¹	4¹	45.00
2	McFonso	2¹	4¹	4¹	5¹	29.00
7	Gandies End	6½	6½	7⁴	6²	14.80
8	Pugilist	8	8	8	7¹	8.80
5	Arg Blue	4¹	1¹	1¹	8	1.40

CANTER'S BEST (Ta'maro) $9.60 $5.10 $4.10
CREDENCE (Ross) $4.20 $3.20
BAD LADY (Bakhsh) $6.70

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $76.40.

THIRD RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Won handily; place driving. Time, 1:27⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	True Lass	1½	1¹	1⁴	1⁹	$3.05
6	Colored Boy	3¹	4²	2¹	2⁹	2.35
3	Danger Flag	6¹	6⁸	6⁸	3¹	11.55
4	Randles Queen	5¹	5²	5¹	4²	1.85
1	Long Legs	2¹	2½	3hd	5½	10.70
2	Blitzette	4²	3¹	4½	6¹³	24.90
5	Purple Peggy	7	7	7	7	50.05

TRUE LASS (Bakhsh) ... $8.10 $4.10 $3.30
COLORED BOY (Kelly) ... $3.20 $2.70
DANGER FLAG (Smith) ... $4.10

FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $900. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Won driving; place same. Time, 1:28⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Bastinado	2²	2¹	2²	1²	$9.05
4	All Crystal	1⁹	1⁹	1¹	2¹	12.75
6	Frelan	4²	3²	3⁵	3⁵	2.35
3	Interrupt	6²	6²	4¹	4⁹	$77.85
2	Mitza	7	7	7	5¹	2.80
5	Psychic Polly	5½	4²	6¹	6²	13.40
1	Hard Loser	3hd	5¹	5¹	7	2.45

BASTINADO (Tammaro) ... $26.10 $8.60 $4.10
ALL CRYSTAL (Kelly) ... $8.90 $4.70
FRELAN (Hernandez) ... $3.00

Garden State

1—¾; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds.
Hard Facts, 126 (Clark) ... 6.50 4.00 2.90
Hay Jay, 120 (Schmidt) ... 4.40 2.90
Prancing Ted, 120 (Remerscheid) ... 3.80
Water Level, Darling Grace, Larkmead Jane, Gay Ward, Jittery Joe, Unequalled, Cassel. Late Time, Acondale also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

2—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Gum Drop, 105 (Wall) ... 10.60 5.80 3.40
Depth Charge, 117 (Root) ... 8.70 4.70
Sole Farale, 115 (Breen) ... 3.10
War Peak, Reply Brief, Miss Buckle, Miss War, Uncle Buck, Spartacus, Veteran, In Crescent, Prepossessing also ran. Time, 1:14.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $49.

3—¾; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
British Buddy, 119 (Breen) ... 7.60 4.40 3.50
Milkstone, 119 (Garner) ... 4.90 3.60
Abiet, 108 (Padgett) ... 3.30
Gene Chance, Blue Cross, Gold Boy also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

4—¾; $5000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Ideal Gift, 103 (Padgett) ... 26.50 11.90 6.50
Blue Wings, 113 (Young) ... 7.50 4.50
Lanlast, 113 (Breen) ... 4.70
Hornbeam, Burning Twig, Salto also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

5—1 1/16; $25,000 added; 3-year-olds.
Trymenow, 118 (Lindberg) ... 9.50 4.90 3.80
Busfuz, 115 (Luther) ... 8.70 5.50
Turbine, 114 (Garner) ... 6.00
Ricks Raft, Gallorette, Piebicite, Bobanet, Service Pilot also ran. Time, 1:51⅘.

6—1 1/16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Conrad Mann, 113 (Scecca) ... 5.50 3.40 2.70
Star Back, 120 (Jemas) ... 3.70 3.00
Beaunzar, 115 (Grenver) ... 5.20
Sting Lightly, Sun Calomar, Swell Kid, Isolation, Dizzy Heights also ran. Time, 2:36.

7—1 1/16; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
War Dressing, 114 (Cavalli) ... 8.10 4.50 3.50
Swing Shift, 113 (Padgett) ... 6.60 4.90
Dancing Archie, 116 (Scecca) ... 6.70
Miss Lovable, Entertainment, Pompa Negri, Justice Nap, Whizzing By also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

8—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Light Landing, 116 (Daniels) ... 9.00 4.60 3.40
Miss Monarch, 106 Padgett) ... 3.80 2.90
Dark Cloud, 107 (Scecca) ... 6.20
Escolar, Mercy Angel, Hay-U-Heard, Gullah also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

Rockingham

1—1 1/16; $1600; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Fighting Mac, 120 (Basile) 21.40 10.00 4.40
What Happened, 111 (Mettinger) ... 8.00 4.00
Rich Plaid, 111 (Turnbull) ... 2.60
Tracer Bullet, Jockarando, Rest Awhile, Question Man also ran. Time, 2:05.

2—¾; $1800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Weatherite, 111 (Franklin) ... 4.40 2.80 2.20
Countess Wise, 106 (Oliver) ... 3.00 2.40
Mar d'Esprit, 117 (Trent) ... 2.40
Augustina, Orlin and Gay, Lunch Date also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $66.40.

3—¾; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Bolzani, 109 (Trent) ... 12.00 5.20 3.20
Alldepends, 112 (Rollins) ... 8.60 4.20
Cacrops, 117 (Basile) ... 2.80
Halbarall, Colleague, Sangone, Fjord also ran. Time, 1:16.

4—¾; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Tree Transit, 117 (Turnbull) ... 7.60 4.70 2.80
Harpsichord, 104 (Manley) ... 4.60 3.00
Figue, 117 (Paradise) ... 2.80
Page II, Oxie, Golden Thorn also ran. Time, 1:14.

5—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Icy Stream, 113 (Mettinger) ... 10.40 5.20 4.40
Wise Advice, 113 (Canning) ... 11.40 7.40
Super Marines, 107 (Balsaretti) ... 5.40
Jupier, Fire Kabo, Hy-Calo, Doctor Jeep, Omission also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

6—1 1/16; $5000 added; 3-year-olds up.
†Castleman, 120 (Balsaretti) ... 9.00 7.40 4.80
Pinguifed Game, 117 (Meere) ... 7.40 4.60
Dinner Party, 114 (Turnbull) ... 2.60
Mason Dixon, Scottsville, Landslide, Float Me also ran. Time, 1:47⅘.
†M. Marmostein and H. Metcalf-Ber-Mar Farm entry.

7—1 1/16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Barusa, 111 (Franklin) ... 6.40 2.80 2.40
Muffling, 106 (Keeta) ... 2.80 2.20
Gothic, 117 (Canning) ... 2.40
Hero Mine, Linwood Jim, Boy Soldier also ran. Time, 1:49⅘.

8—1 1/16; $1800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Chew, 106 (McMullen) ... 44.00 14.40 8.00
†Cab Sir, 106 (Oliver) ... 6.80 4.20
Jack Reaper, 117 (Mettinger) ... 5.00
Mischievous, †Tumult, Tatu, Code Mentor, Milk Route, Alfred Stuart, Scotch Trap also ran. Time, 1:51⅘.
†Mrs. L. Palladino entry.

Bill Bennings

AT MARLBORO

1—Miss Anaconda, Tedeum, War Commander
2—Charmful, Phara-Dell, Honeymaid.
3—Giuseppi, Keva Ariana, Kelly Rough.
4—Rusty Pete, Wanderaler, Quent Reynolds
5—Problem Child, Seven o'Clock, Jens.
6—Annie's Dream, Kuarga, Strolling Lou.
7—Burdman, Fatmas Time, Air Defense.
8—Supreme Flag, Col. Scott, Helm.

Belmont

1—¾; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.
Dirl, 116 (Atkinson) ... 4.60 3.40 2.60
Cable, 116 (May) ... 8.10 5.20
Yesnow, 116 (Longden) ... 4.10
†Bullgar, Arrow Courier, Senator C., †Liberation, Medal, Bogging Bob, Set Point, Chaos, Sea Wof, Stage Star also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.
†Belair Stud-Wheatley Stable entry.

2—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Jim's Boy, 118 (Guerin) ... 5.00 3.40 2.50
Seguia, 113 (Stout) ... 8.70 4.50
Siage Fire, 118 (Mehrtens) ... 3.30
Triton, Lost Control, Great Power also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $15.30.

3—2 miles (hurdles); $3000; 3-yr.-olds up.
Mercator, 139 (Harrison) ... 4.40 3.10 2.40
†Blue Funk, 130 (Kratz) ... 3.40 3.00
Farma, 138 (Fife) ... 6.50
Benekzar, Greek Flag, †Invader, Grey Hood, Danny Deever, Refugio also ran. Time, 3:54⅘.
†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.

4—Mile; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Blen Pal, 113 (Longden) ... 4.90 3.60 2.80
Pacolet, 120 (Pittarelli) ... 13.20 6.20
Ox Blood, 113 (McGowan) ... 4.30
Stage Bond, Jacobs, First Stage, Voloway, Lexingtonian, Blenrose, Thrax, Intact, Speeding Home also ran. Time, 1:39⅘.

5—¾; $10,000 added; 2-year-olds.
Manipur, 112 (Atkinson) ... 11.90 5.60 4.60
Star Pilot, 112 (Wright) ... 7.50 5.60
Our Bully, 112 (Longden) ... 5.10
Degage, Air Hero, Indique, Jono, Mahout, Barval also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

6—1 3/16; $25,000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Stymie, 126 (Longden) ... 3.50 2.50 out
Olympic Zenith, 126 (Wright) ... 2.20 out
Bankrupt, 126 (Mehrtens) ... out
Eurasian also ran. Time, 2:58.

7—¾; $4000 added; 3-year-olds up.
True North, 124 (Atkinson) ... 8.90 4.90 3.10
The Doge, 108 (Longden) ... 6.40 3.90
Tarpan, 113 (Caffarella) ... 3.00
Alabama, Breezing Home also ran. Time, 1:10⅘.

8—1 1/16; $4000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Petrol Point, 112 (Reniek) ... 7.20 3.80 2.90
Oatmeal, 122 (Longden) ... 3.00 2.40
Just John, 112 (Atkinson) ... 2.80
Chance Mate, Spoon Bread also ran. Time, 2:32⅘.

City Sandlot Series Starts Tomorrow

Sandlot baseball activity reaches its peak in the District of Columbia this week when the kingpins of each of the five local amateur leagues wage war for the coveted city championship. The tournament, an annual affair, opens tomorrow and will run through Wednesday of next week.

Starting the ball rolling tomorrow will be Vint Hill Farms, District Recreation League champion, and Marine Corps Institute, Naval Barracks Blue League titlist, at 5 p. m., on the South Ellipse—approved diamond for all series games.

The other teams entered are Naval Communications, Naval Barracks Gold League; Cameo Furniture, Post-Industrial League, and Andrews Field, Metro Military League. The Metro loop is the latest addition to Washington sandlot circles, having been organized this season.

Double Knockout

This week's schedule, through Friday, finds Naval Communications vs. Cameo Tuesday; Andrews Field vs. Marine Corps Institute Wednesday; Cameo vs. Vint Hill Thursday, and Andrews Field vs. Naval Communications Friday. All games will get under way promptly at 5 p. m.

Beginning Saturday, all losers will be paired off for second-round play. Defeat then will mean elimination as the tournament is on a double knockout basis. If any team is not present 15 minutes after starting time it will automatically forfeit to its opponent.

Plans for the tournament were mapped out at a meeting of the managers and leagues officials, which included Bill Flester, president of the Post-Industrial loop; Lieut. Dick Wiltshire, Naval Barracks Blues; Lieut. Frank Cameron, Naval Barracks Gold; Lieut. Tom Kinkade, representing Naval Barracks as a whole; "Pop" Lowe, Post-Industrial; Lieut. Charles Schmidt, Metro Military, and Capt. Edgar McCarthy, D. C. Recreation.

Umps Assigned by Shumaker

Umpires for all games will be assigned by Irving Shumaker, president of the D. C. Umpires' Association. James Green, a former umpire and sandlot player, has been appointed protest judge.

The series promises to be the hottest within the last decade, and the team which emerges victor should offer a serious threat in the National Semipro tournament, which gets under way September 6 at Harrisburg, Pa.

Each of the five teams is allowed to select one pitcher and one catcher from its respective league, and any player who switched from one team to the league winner as of August 1, is ineligible.—NEWTON BOWERS.

Hoyas' Hagerty Is Promoted

Athens, Ga., Aug. 25 (AP).—J. L. (Jack) Hagerty, former Georgetown University and Holy Cross football coach, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, USNR.

A graduate of Georgetown, he played professional football with the New York Giants, later was backfield coach at Holy Cross and then served 10 years as head football coach at Georgetown.

He is the head of the military department of the Navy Preflight School here.

Park, Williamsport Nines Clash Today

Winchester, Va., Aug. 25.—Winchester Park and the Williamsport "Wildcats" will meet in the last of a three-game series here tomorrow afternoon. In the first two contests played earlier in the season, the two clubs split, Williamsport winning the first, 6-3, and dropping the second, 7-1.

Park has improved considerably in the last two months and will enter the game riding the crest of an eight-game winning streak. The game is the last before a five-game series starting September 2, with Front Royal for the championship of northern Virginia.

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If you are one of those unfortunates whom alcohol is depriving of health and opportunity, remember this. *Drunkenness is a disease* and as such is subject to control. The McTaggart System functions on this basis. Its pure vegetable liquids—almost tasteless and odorless—destroy totally the taste or craving for alcohol and free you from all need or desire for this stimulant. In fact they create an antipathy to it. The nervous, digestive and circulatory systems are naturally benefited. No hospitalization of any kind is needed. This is strictly a

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No one need know anything about it. It does not interfere in any way with daily business or social routine. Effects are noticeable within a few days. While it is eliminating the alcohol from the system it is supplying a substitute which is temporarily needed, but this substitute is a purely vegetable tincture and is non-narcotic. Therefore stimulants are discontinued without any inconvenience. With the craving for alcohol gone, no will power is required for continuous abstinence from drink. The cost is very moderate and is covered many times over by the financial savings effected. Write for literature.

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Dogs . . .

By Gabrielle E. Forbush

Word comes from Richmond, where the Virginia Kennel Club has its headquarters, that application has been made to the American Kennel Club for approval of all-breed shows to be held there October 10 and 11. One date will be taken by the Virginia K. C., the other by Roanoke. A number of Washingtonians are being considered for judging assignments. These two shows, preceeding the Alexandria duo of Mount Vernon and Old Dominion Kennel Clubs, will make a strong "Northern-Southern" circuit for local enthusiasts and others.

However, to those who are planning to take in some of the fall shows at some distance be it said that the ODT ruling on dog shows as trade conventions still stands. Though gasoline rationing is ended and the statement has been made that "major sports have the green light," it must be remembered that in the eyes of this agency, dog showing is not a sport.

It was 1-2-3-4 for Washington-bred, owned and sired dogs at the Philadelphia Bulldog Club get-together last Sunday, to which James A. Allen of McLean, president of the local breed club, and A. R. Forbush of Washington went with their "Sunshine" and "Lonarch" representatives. The litter sister and brother, Photogenic Letty of Jeffaway and Lonarch British Mascot, sired by the late CH. Basford British Mascot out of Lonarch Budgie-boola, placed first and second in the Futurity, where the sexes are judged together. Next was Joanna o' Sunshine, by Sociable Fantome Tiger-Tweedside Sunshine, and fourth, a pup owned by Russell Carhart of Philadelphia, sired by Lonarch of R.K.O.

In the all-age match which followed, with many more bulldogs entered, Letty was best in match, with Joanna runner-up to her in bitches, and Mascot was best male.

Since Philadelphia is a stronghold of bulldogdom, Messrs. Allen and Forbush were not displeased.

Recently the miniature schnauzer breeders turned down a proposition to call the dogs affen-schnauzers. Chief advantage of using the German prefix would be that in alphabetical judging of the large terrier group, the little fellows would come on early in the day, rather than at the tail end. Now they are not even judged under "M," but under "S." We hear that the American Kennel Club has just approved the request of the Standard Schnauzer Club of America and has removed their dogs from the terrier group entirely, putting them in the working group. Since there are three divisions of schnauzers, that leaves the Giants and the Minnies still among the terriers—a bit confusing not only for outsiders but for their owners too, we'd think.

Maryland Hunter Show Oct. 5-7

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—(AP).—The third annual Maryland Hunters Show—previously cancelled in compliance with the ODT ban on shipment of horses—has been rescheduled for October 5-7 in the Worthington Valley Showground.

Hugo R. Hoffman, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Hunters Show, Inc., said it was decided to hold the show this year, despite the short notice, after numerous horsemen had urged that it be staged.

The show is considered the outstanding Hunter event of the East Coast.

38 Rounds of Boxing Scheduled Tomorrow

Some 5000 persons are expected to trek out to Griffith Stadium tomorrow night to see 38 scheduled rounds of slugging.

The attraction is Promoter Joe Turner's all-star boxing show consisting of four eight-round headline scraps and a special six-round preliminary.

Turner and his matchmaker, Gabe Menendez, have lined up everything from featherweights through heavyweights on the well-balanced card.

Attracting the most attention has been the scheduled match between Danny Petro, Southeast's southpaw Italian, and Mario Colom, Puerto Rico's featherweight contender who dropped a close decision to Sal Bartolo, NBA featherweight king.

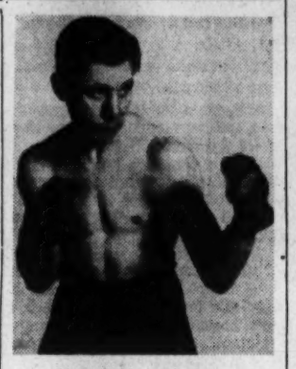
Petro is trying to stage a comeback after a five-month layoff and has been ruled a 6 to 5 underdog.

Three other local boys fighting for a chance at top name fighters when Turner moves into his Arena this fall are also on the card. They are Norval Gaddis, rising young junior welterweight, Oscar "Atomic" Wright, the hard punching Negro recently discharged from the Marines, and Jimmy Bell, the District's leading Negro heavyweight.

Gaddis, who recently upset the fast-stepping Billy Banks, is taking on a big chore in the person of Al LaBarba, a sharp punching New York Italian who was recently discharged from the Army after heroic service overseas.

Wright will be out after his second straight kayo victory since his return to civilian life. The stocky little Negro is scheduled to go against Tommy Murray, Montreal's lightweight contender. Wright scored a kayo here two weeks ago.

Bell, John Carter's streamlined heavyweight who was given a TKO verdict over big Dan Biggers of Baltimore last week, will meet an unnamed foe.



Tommy Murray, Montreal lightweight, who is a 2-1 underdog for his eight-round scrap with Oscar (Atomic) Wright, local Negro kayo puncher, at Griffith Stadium tomorrow night.

In the special preliminary Flat Top Cummings, local Negro welterweight, squares off against Jimmy McGriff, another District belter.

Jaycee Tens Play Today

A return match in the second of a five game softball series will be played by the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Junior Board of Commerce today, 10:30 a. m. in the Alexandria Municipal Stadium.

CONGRATULATIONS, G.I.'s...

Our hats are off to the G.I.'s of this war . . . the millions of men and women in *all* our country's uniformed services who have done the tough, grinding, unrewarding job of bringing us the victory.

And our hearts are full as we join with all peoples of the United Nations in giving thanks that the holocaust has ended.

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Industrials at 8-Year Highs In Week's Stock Upsurge

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Buoyed by visions of large-scale peacetime prosperity, the stock market this week enjoyed its widest general recovery swing in 14 months with the industrial average hitting level in more than eight years.

The climb was steady on fair-sized volume after a stumble Monday on rising apprehension over vanishing war profits for numerous companies. Relaxation of Federal controls and Washington's go-ahead signal for speedy reconversion and output of civilian goods turned the tide Tuesday although many leaders remained hesitant.

Hopefulness for quick business transition, short-lived unemployment and big consumer spending lifted trends Wednesday but volume was the lightest in about two weeks. A feature in this session was a spurt of preferred stocks of Chesapeake & Ohio subsidiaries on the parent road's merger proposal.

Advances of one to five points were scored for motors and other favorites thursday with the overall average achieving its second widest jump since December 30, 1941. The motor and rubber groups led Friday's bulge when the WPB announced removal of all production quotas for new passenger cars. Questions regarding taxes and price ceilings, however, tended to restrain many investors.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite finished with a net gain for the week of 1.9 points at 65.9, broadest upturn since the week ended June 17, 1944. In the final session the industrial average mounted 1.2 points to 88.4, a top mark since August 4, 1937. Both the rails and utilities still were well under their 1945 highs.

Bonds trailed with stocks to a greater or lesser extent but commodities did little on balance.

Shoe Firms Favor End of Rationing

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—The National Shoe Manufacturers Association today wenton record in favor of ending shoe rationing not later than October 1.

The association said in a telegram to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board:

"By a vote of our board of directors this association, which represents 95 per cent of the shoe production of the country, is officially on record as favoring the elimination of shoe rationing not later than October 1."

Retailers on the other hand, favor removal of rationing not earlier than November 1, said L. E. Langston, executive vice president of the National Shoe Retailers Association.

Atlanta Gas Firm To Change Hands

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Subject to approval of regulatory agencies, the Consolidated Electric& Gas Co. has contracted to sell the Atlanta Gas & Light Co. to Southern Natural Gas Co. for 11 million dollars plus earnings of the Atlanta company since April 1.

Consolidated's announcement yesterday said proceeds would be used to retire most of the Atlanta company's collateral trust 6 per cent bonds of 1957 and 1962.

Over-the-Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Bonds	Bid	Asked
City Club 1st 6s	60	.....
Consol Title 6s, 1951	99½	.....
D C Paper Mills 3s, 1946	29½	.....
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	59	.....
Nat Press Bldg 3-5s, 1956	100½	.....
Nat Press Bldg 4½, 1950	77	80
Racquet Club 1st 3s, 1945	68	.....
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944	83½	.....
Wash Properties 7s, 1952	99½	.....
Stocks		
American Co pfd	64	.....
American Co com	17	.....
Anacostia Bank	170	.....
Barber & Ross pfd	69	.....
Barber & Ross com	19	.....
City Bank	40	.....
Columbia Mtge Co units	32	.....
Columbia Natl Bank	250	.....
Consol Title pfd	40½	.....
Consol Title com	7	.....
Dist Natl Securities pfd	60	.....
Fidelity Storage Co	100	.....
Financial Credit Co units	19	.....
Griffith Consumers Corp com	50	53½
Hamilton Natl Bank	60	.....
International Finance units	19	.....
Mayflower Hotel	9	10
Merchants Trans & Stge pfd	69	.....
Merchants Trans & Stge com	1	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	30	.....
Munsey Trust Co	104	.....
Natl Metropolitan Bank	68	.....
Natl Mtge & Invest	½	.....
Natl Press Bldg pfd	9½	10½
Natl Press Bldg com	3	.....
Raleigh Hotel	79	83
Real Estate Mtge & Guar A	1	.....
Real Estate Mtge & Guar B	1⅞	.....
Second National Bank	80	.....
Security Savings & Coml Bank	172	190
Suburban Natl Bank	21	.....
Washington Properties	39	.....
Wash Rwy & Elec units	16	17
Wash Sanitary Housing	115	.....
Wash Sanitary Improvement	23	.....

Rags-to-Riches Plan

. . . in BARRON'S

● An official program for vast economic expansion in poverty-stricken India . . . based on the so-called Bombay Plan . . . is designed to make that sub-continent a major industrial country within 15 years.

Backed by 400 million population and tremendous natural resources, India's English-speaking business men are eager to do business with America.

But the doors may be closed to America . . . Barron's warns.

The Barron's article reveals how the outlook for U. S. business in India is darkly clouded by frozen funds in London and a British policy of tight control.

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BARRON'S
NATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WEEKLY
40 New Street, New York 4, N. Y.

Auto Industry Aim Is 500,000 By End of Year

Detroit, Aug. 25 (AP).—Barring labor disputes that would slow down its supply lines, the Nation's automobile industry will get back into full scale civilian production much more quickly than has been generally expected.

On the basis of present indications it will:

1. Produce 500,000 vehicles before the end of the present year.

2. Attain a production rate of 6 million units annually within the next 12 months.

3. Provide employment for more men and women than at any time in its peacetime history.

This optimistic outlook came from authoritative industry sources today following the Government's removal of all restrictions on production.

From George Romney, manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, who long has emphasized the immensity of the industry's reconversion task, came the statement today that the motorcar makes "will try to do the impossible again" by accomplishing the return to civilian production more quickly than many people think it can be done.

omney predicted that employment in the industry will start upward again not later than Labor Day, increasing until payrolls are "way ahead of the highest peacetime peak in history."

Not so optimistic was R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Asserting that in Detroit automotive plants alone "160,000 jobs have evaporated since the surrender of Japan," Thomas said:

"No one knows how soon these laid-off auto workers will be returned to their jobs. Partial estimates show that there will be jobs for about 65 per cent of this group within six months."

Northern Pacific Plans Bond Issue

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. asked ICC authority yesterday to issue 55 million dollars of collateral trust bonds to help redeem $81,161,600 of 6 per cent, Series B, refunding and improvement mortgage bonds.

The remainder of the funds required would be taken from the carrier's treasury.

Paper Output Drops

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Because of the two-day holiday following Japanese surrender the ratio of paper production to mill capacity during the week ended August 18 dropped to 67.8 per cent compared with 93 per cent during the preceding week and 90.4 per cent for the same week last year, the American Paper and Pulp Association reported today.

Commodity Index

New oYrk, Aug. 25.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today declined to 108.19; previous day, 108.29; week ago, 108.60; month ago, 108.88; year ago, 107.63.

	1945	1944	1943	1942
High	109.56	106.73	107.54	103.22
Low	108.15	106.03	103.43	98.54

(1926 average equals 100.)

Net of Pepco Rises Slightly During July

By S. Oliver Goodman

Net income of Potomac Electric Power Co. totaled $314,522 in July, again of 4.3 per cent over the same month last year.

Power production during the month was 153,093,566 kilowatt hours, against 147,629,649 in the like 1944 month. Operating revenues of $1,993,672 were virtually unchanged from last year, reflecting a debit adjustment of $85,000 for repayment to customers in event the court sustains an order of the Public Utilities Commission for a rate reduction.

Net income for the first seven months aggregated $2,271,802, a dip of $13,693 as compared with the corresponding 1944 period. Principal factor in the drop was a debit adjustment of $595,000 for the seven months in case the rate reduction is ordered.

Operating expenses for July were 7 per cent lower and for the first seven months were 3 per cent down.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Transit Net Up in July

Capital Transit Co. yesterday reported July net income of $137,486, a gain of 26.5 per cent over the same month last year. The statement, however, pointed out that the earnings account for July and the first seven months makes no provision for either the increase in depreciation accruals ordered by the Public Utilities Commission or the costs which may result from current wage arbitration proceedings.

Net income for the first seven months was reported as $1,062,265, up 28.9 per cent compared with the like 1944 period.

Revenue passengers numbered 34,304,778 in July, a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the same 1944 month. Passengers for the first seven months aggregated 248,305,733, a gain of 3 per cent.

Agency Manager Retires

Retirement of Russell P. Freeman, veteran life insurance man and manager of the Washington ordinary agency of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 815 15th st. nw., was announced yesterday.

Manager Freeman's successor will be Nathan Bushnell, jr., formerly in charge of the Richmond ordinary agency, who recently returned from service in the United States Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Mr. Freeman has been a Prudential man for nearly 23 years, having started as a special agent with the Newark, N. J., agency. His appointment to Washington came on September 18, 1922. He had been on duty with the Internal Revenue Department before entering the life insurance business.

G. C. Bowie Appointed

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has announced the appointment of G. Calvert Bowie as loan correspondent for the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Bowie formerly was executive vice president and secretary of H. L. Rust Co. After an association with the Rust organization of more than 40 years, he resigned February 1 of this year to establish his own mortgage business.

Entwisle in New Post

Forest R. Entwisle has been appointed account executive to the radio division of Kal, Ehrlich & Merrick Advertising Agency of Washington. Associated with the advertising profession for 20 years, he recently concluded seven years with the retail advertising staff of The Washington Post.

A. I. B. Dinner Meeting Set

The annual fall educational dinner meeting of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, will be held at the Hotel 2400 on September 5, at 6:30 p. m. At this meeting plans for the coming school year will be outlined. Kenneth O. Hulse will preside and principal address will be made by Hartwell F. Taylor, member of the executive council, A. I. B.

Addresses will be given by Thomas J. Norris, president, Washington Chapter, A. I. B.; Bruce Baird, president, D. C. Bankers Association; Dr. Eliot H. Thomson, dean of the faculty, and Stephen O. Porter, chief consul.

Earnings Statements

Kennecott Copper Corp. reports consolidated net income before depletion for the first half of 1945 of $16,376,493, equal to $1.51 a share, compared with $21,538,872, or $1.99 a share, for the corresponding period last year.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for 26 weeks ended June 30 of $2,421,779, equal after preferred dividends to 27 cents a common share, compared with $2,588,493, or 77 cents a share, for the corresponding 1944 period.

D. C. Wholesale Produce Prices

Fruits and Vegetables
(Sales on Wholesale Market in Less-Than-Carlot Quantities.)

APPLES—Market dull. Bushel baskets: Pennsylvania, U. S. No. 1, Wealthys, 2½ inches and up, 3.25@3.50; 2½ inches and up, 2.75@3.00; Summer Rambos, 2½ inches and up, 4.25@4.35; Winter Bananas, 2½ inches and up, 4.00@4.25. Virginia, U. S. No. 1, Grimes, 2½-inch minimum, 4.50; 2½-inch minimum, 4.25; Smokehouse, 2½ inches and up, 4.00@4.25. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, Northwestern Greenings, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches and up, 2.75@3.00; 2½-inch minimum, 3.75@4.00; 2¾ inches and up, 4.00@4.25.

SNAP BEANS—Market dull. North Carolina, bushel hampers, Tendergreens, 2.50@2.75, few higher. Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, Bountiffuls, 3.25, few higher, few lower. Nearby, bushel baskets, 3.25, Bountiffuls.

LIMA BEANS—Market slightly stronger. Bushel baskets: New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, 3.75@4.25. Nearby, 2.00@2.50, few higher. Maryland, bushel baskets, 2.00, few higher.

CABBAGE—Market dull. Pennsylvania, holdovers, bushel baskets, Domestic Round type; packed locally, fair quality, 1.00, few higher, few lower. Virginia, 50-lb. sacks, Domestic Round type, 1.50, few lower. New York, 50-lb. sacks, Domestic Round type, 1.25.

CANTALOUPES—Western stock: Market steady. California, Salmon Meats, jumbos, all sizes, 5.25@5.68. Eastern Shore Maryland and Eastern Shore Virginia, bushel baskets, Salmon Meats, packed locally, 75@1.25, according to quality and condition. New Jersey, Fordhooks, bushel baskets, packed locally, 1.50@1.75, according to quality and condition.

LETTUCE—Western stock: Market firm at ceiling. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, 5.54@5.94. Eastern stock: New York, ½ crates, Iceberg type, 2.50@4.00, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Market steady. 50-lb. sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1: New Jersey and New York, 2.55@2.69.

PEACHES—Market dull. Virginia, bushel baskets, Elbertas, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 3.50@3.75; Hales, U. S. No. 1, 2 inches and up, 3.00@4.00, mostly 3.50; overrips, 1.50@2.00. West Virginia, bushel baskets, Hales, U. S. No. 1, 2-inch minimum, 4.00. Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, Elbertas and Hales, U. S. No. 1, 2 inches and larger, 4.00@5.00; Belles, U. S. No. 1, 2 inches and larger, 2.00@3.00. Maryland, bushel baskets, Elbertas and Hales, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 3.50@4.00; 1⅝-2 inches, 3.00@3.25; wasty low as 1.00.

POTATOES—Market about steady. New York, 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers and Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 2.50, few best higher. Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 2.50@3.00. Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, 4.35. New Jersey, 100-lb. sacks, Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 2.35@2.75; Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 2.75, Maryland, 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 2.25@2.75, mostly around 2.50.

SWEET POTATOES—Market slightly stronger. Louisiana, bushel crates, Puerto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, 3.25@3.75, few lower, few higher. North Carolina, bushel baskets, Nancy Halls and Puerto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, 3.25@3.50, few high as 3.75. South Carolina, bushel baskets, Goldens, U. S. No. 1, 3.00@3.25, poorer, 2.00@2.75.

POTATOES—Market steady. Nearby stock mostly supply the market; 1-bushel baskets, 1.25@1.50; poorer 50. New York, lugs, green, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 1.50@2.00.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP).—Wheat futures slumped fractionally today on hedge selling against the new spring wheat crop and other bearish developments. Other grains were firm although late profit taking cut advances to minor fractions.

Rye climbed about 1 cent in early dealings on buying stimulated by the Government announcement that more grains, other than corn and grain sorghums, may be used in manufacture of beverage alcohol for the last four months of 1945. The monthly allotment was set at three million bushels, compared with 2,500,000 bushels in August.

Wheat closed ⅝ lower to ¼ higher than the previous finish; September, 1.64⅝; corn was ⅛ off to ¼ up, December, 1.15½; oats were unchanged to ⅛ higher; September, 58⅛; rye was ⅜ down to ⅝ up, September, 1.39⅛@1.39¼, and barley was ¼ to ⅝ higher, September, 1.02⅛.

Range follows:

Wheat—				
September	1.65½	1.65½	1.64¼	1.64⅝
December	1.63⅞	1.64⅝	1.63¼	1.63⅝
May	1.61⅜	1.62½	1.61⅛	1.61⅞
July	1.53⅛	1.54⅛	1.53½	1.53⅝
Corn—				
December	1.13½	1.15⅜	1.13½	1.15⅛
May	1.13⅛	1.13⅝	1.13	1.13⅛
July	1.12	1.12⅝	1.11½	1.11⅝
Oats—				
September	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝
December	59½	60	59½	59½
May	59¼	60	59¼	59⅜
July	56½	57½	56⅜	56⅝
Rye—				
September	1.39½	1.39½	1.38⅝	1.39⅜
December	1.34	1.34⅝	1.33½	1.33⅝
May	1.29¼	1.29⅝	1.26⅞	1.29⅛
July	1.28⅜	1.23⅝	1.22⅝	1.22⅞
Barley—				
September	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛
December	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛
May	1.03	1.03½	1.03	1.03½

Cash Grain

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP).—CASH WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.66½.

OATS—No. 1 mixed heavy, 63¼; No. 1 white heavy, 64½; No. 1 white, extra heavy, 65; No. 1 white, heavy, tough, 63; No. 2 white heavy, 63½; sample grade white heavy, 60½; sample grade, white, heating and tough, 58½.

BARLEY—Nominal; malting, 1.21@1.39½; feed, 85@1.05; field seed, per hundredweight, nominal; timothy, 5.75@6.00; red clover, 13.50@14.00.

New York Cotton

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Cotton futures were under pressure of hedge selling and scattered liquidation today and closed at or near the lows for the day to show losses of 30 to 85 cents a bale.

Traders followed with interest the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico which it was reported will strike into Texas where picking and ginning are getting into fuller swing.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
October	22.69	11.69	11.51	11.52	—17
December	22.69	22.69	22.55	22.56	—13-14
March	22.56	22.56	22.46	22.50	—6
May	22.50	22.51	22.41	22.42	—10
July	22.11	22.14	23.05	22.05	—10
Oct. 1, 1946	20.95	20.96	20.86†	20.85	—9

†Bid.
Middling, spot, 22.90 nominal, off 20.

T. F. Woodlock Dead

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—Thomas Francis Woodlock, 78, former editor of the Wall Street Journal and since 1930 writer of the paper's column, "Thinking It Over," died today.

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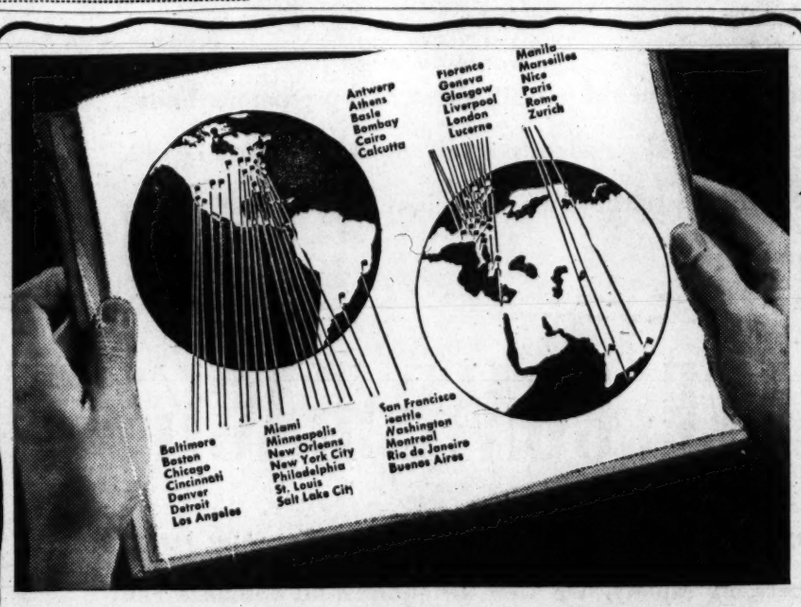

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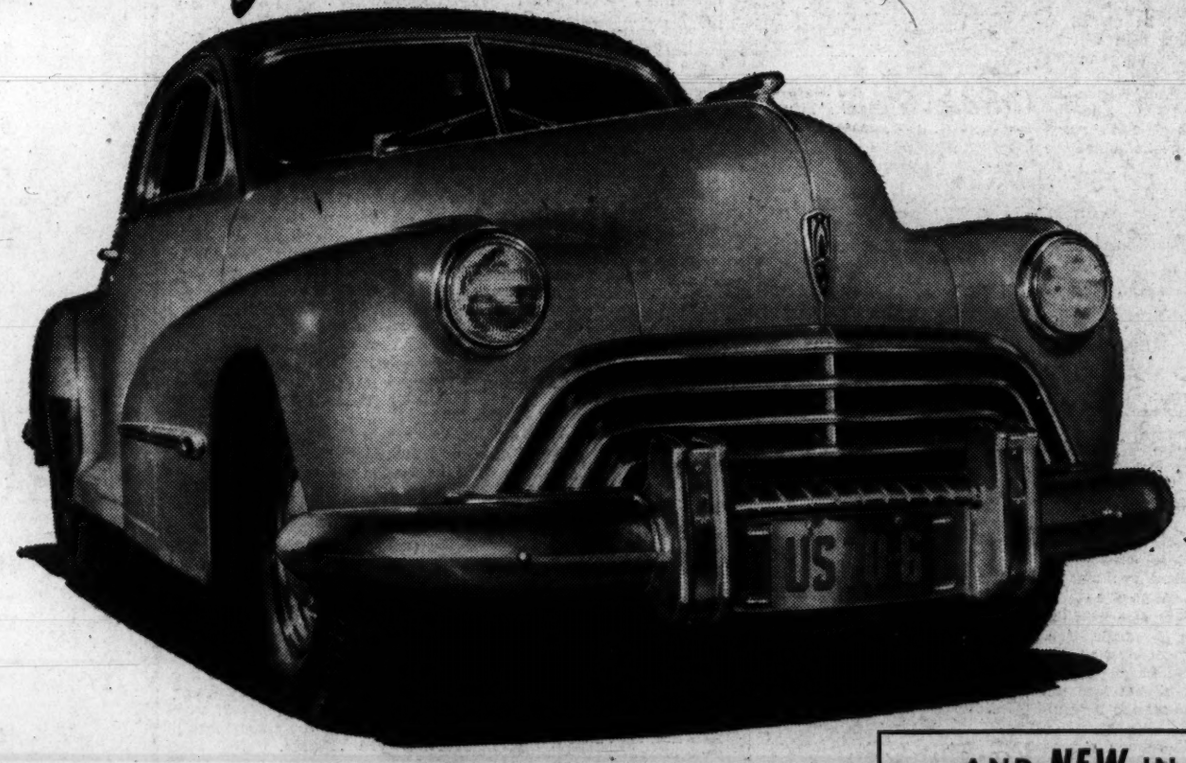

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The Washington Post

Suffer—Without Sympathy

Once Arrogant Germans Realize, at Long Last, They Have Lost a War

By Alexander F. Jones

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany—Do the German people know they lost the war?

No one even knows what a German really is thinking about, but if external evidence is a safe ground for assumption the German people today know that they have been beaten as no other people in all history have known defeat.

A journey through Germany—from Hamburg to Berchtesgaden—today is a depressing trek One beautiful city after another is a horrible shambles—miles of ugly shattered buildings, roofless houses, unsightly rubble. Millions of people coming out of cellars to pick up bits of wood or to search in the wreckage for something that will be useful in the job of reestablishing a home. They move around aimlessly with expressionless faces. They are now cowed. They look at you with no particular interest and seem to be experiencing terrific shock.

CARTS FILL STREETS, ROADS . . . *You almost feel sorry*

The trip from Hamburg to Berchtesgaden is particularly interesting because it reveals the progressive effect of bombing on a devastating scale on population over a period of years.

Hamburg's civilians were bombed out by the Royal Air Force in 1943 and a million and a quarter people have been living like alley cats for more than two years. Berlin and the other great German cities which have been literally flattened have known this kind of existence for only a few months.

In Hamburg one quickly becomes conscious that all the people look alike—their complexion is a uniform yellow—a sallow, jail pallor.

They move more slowly, or so it seemed, than the people of Berlin, Frankfurt, Nuremburg and the other cities which were almost completely destroyed. They don't ask for chocolate or other food. They just don't seem to expect any relief.

Hamburg could not be restored, according to engineers, if 100 tons of rubble were removed every day for 20 years. After the RAF had destroyed the city, the American bombers came in last spring and completely flattened the port facilities in one of the most expert jobs of pin-point bombing of the war. The great dry docks, the gigantic synthetic oil plants, the big liners in the harbor are a twisted mass of steel. The only untouched docks and buildings in the miles of installations of Europe's greatest seaport are the United States Lines. This accuracy greatly impressed the Germans.

But just about the time you begin to feel sorry for the people of Hamburg, the inspecting launch brings you to a spot where hundreds of church bells are piled up. These bells were taken from the churches of Norway, to be melted for their brass.

There are small bells from country churches, huge bells from cathedrals. Like all church bells they bear inscriptions. This one was given by the congregation to a little Dutch church in 1746, this one by the women of a Latvian village in memory of their dead sons in another war. This bell represented the love of a parish for the lifelong devotion of a devoted priest.

"We needed brass," the German pilot tells you, with a shrug.

The Nazis needed brass!

You stop feeling sorry for the people of Hamburg.

In Frankfurt, the Most Damaging Evidence of All

FRANKFURT was a lovely old town in prewar days. It sits in the midst of one of the most prosperous sections of this beautiful country. But as you go into Frankfurt today the destruction gives you a feeling of nausea. The country roads are lined with women and children and old men pulling carts filled with wood from the surrounding forests.

Women work in the fields from dawn till dark. Here, as everywhere in Germany, the spectre of the coming winter is driving civilians to every measure to get fuel and food.

Again one reaches the point of being sentimental about their plight.

But in the Reichsbank at Frankfurt is the most damning evidence of Nazi guilt to be found anywhere. Rooms are filled with gold bullion brought here from 57 discovery points. Allied experts are tracing its origin. Another room is piled high with stolen securities.

But the most damning of all is found in large barrels and boxes—gold fillings from the teeth of millions of victims of the Nazis. There are countless boxes of gold spectacle rims, gold watch cases and, most pitiful of all, hundreds of thousands of wedding rings of Jewish women starved and gassed in Nazi concentration camps. These rings are strung on cords and look like small sausages.

You come out of the Reichsbank and see a mother and three small children pushing an overloaded cart through the mud. But sympathy is gone. You remember the church bells and the wedding rings.

Berlin—and Dream of 1000 Years—in Ruins

BERLIN is a nightmare. Swinging over the miles of rubble in a big Army Air Force plane, you wonder how 4,500,000 people can possibly exist. Templehof Airport is a beehive of activity as American planes come and go and American officers boss reconstruction. American, Russian, British military vehicles zip through streets piled to the gutters with broken bricks and stone. Women stand on the piles handing brick from hand to hand.

Directly across from the ruined Chancellery a handsome, statuesque woman stood on the top of such a pile, straining to lift big stones. I thought sure it was Daisy Harriman for a split second. It certainly looked like Daisy.

As we entered the place that Hitler said would last for 1000 years, a precocious Nazi kid of about 10 dashed up and tried to sell postcards of the Chancellery as it used to look. A kid Russian guard, a Mongolian who looked and acted like a descendant of Genghis Khan, gave the Nazi entrepreneur a swift kick and as quickly snapped to attention and gave us a bang-up salute.

As you enter the pride of Adolf Hitler's life, the first thing you see is that a big bomb has gone directly through the dome and exploded three stories below. Throughout the great building there is alternately gilt and splendor and indescribable wreckage.

Crossing the garden to the Hitler bomb bunker there is a big spot where the Germans say the bodies of Hitler and Eva Braun were burned. The Russians don't believe it. But, as General Eisenhower told Marshal Stalin in Moscow, if Hitler is dead he probably is reminiscing in hell with Napoleon on their respective experiences in invading Russia.

The Russians have left the Hitler quarters in the bunker just as they found them, with the exception of cutting off every square inch of leather on every chair. The spot where Goebbels and his family were found is still ankle deep in water.

As you come out of the Chancellery, you see horse-drawn carts of German furniture escorted by Russian guards, proceeding down Unter den Linden. The Russians have stripped Berlin of every kind of consumer goods.

Across in the Tiergarten is the curious black market going full blast with Russian soldiers paying exorbitant prices for American watches, cameras, cigarettes and chocolate bars. Frauleins offer anything for a bar of chocolate. And everywhere are hopeless looking Germans, idling in long queues for food, for water—for permission to cross the street from the Russian to the American sections. German women and men are seen struggling with planks and boards trying to build roofs on cellars.

It Could Be Pathetic—if You Didn't Remember

THE people of Berlin know they lost the war. You go to Nuremberg, to Munich—the same story.

And finally you come to Salzburg, where Germans are going through the most humiliating experience of all. Here they are being thrown out of Austria and become displaced persons. It would be a pathetic thing to see these people loaded into trucks, the women and children sobbing, if you did not know that they were tranquil while the unfortunate of Europe poured into Germany as slaves. The Americans patiently withstand a barrage of arguments and get them aboard. And they are off for God knows where.

Down the road towards Berchtesgaden is a big prison camp for SS troops. Here Germans see their own elite building additional barbed wire cages for the supermen. German civilians look the other way as they pass.

And up at the Eagle's Nest in Berchtesgaden, where Hitler used to look down on some of the most gorgeous scenery on earth, you find Joe Doakes of Brooklyn cutting his initials in the great round table where the Fuehrer pored over maps of world conquest.

I believe that, after centuries of arrogance, the German nation at last realizes thoroughly that it has lost a war.

Prospects Bright For Both Population and Business, Experts Report

Survey Shows Confidence in Capital's Future Justified

By James E. Chinn

POSTWAR Washington—what are the prospects of its economic life? What is the picture in the crystal ball of the city's future—a boom or a bust?

Does the preview show the scenes of a half million men and women moving away — a crash in real estate values — the bottom dropping out of retail sales—widespread unemployment with relief rolls shooting up?

DR. HAUSER

Washington moved into the reconversion period with its head high, its spirits effervescing and its traditional confidence in the future unshaken—a confidence predicated, to a large extent this time, on optimistic predictions of a refreshed life in a peacetime, prosperous world.

But what are the facts behind this attitude of confidence? Do they justify the forecasts? Or are there going to be layoffs and, if so, where will these people find jobs? What will happen to real estate? What about the market for consumer goods—radio sets, mechanical refrigerators, automobiles, washing machines and the like?

No Wishful Thinking

Since November, 1943, the Postwar Planning Committee of the Washington Board of Trade has been intensively studying the palm which holds the city's future to get all the answers in cold, statistical facts—studying the underlying factors which will chart its fate through the transition period.

Thus far, the committee has come forth with three survey reports, all products of diligent, thorough study—not guesses and certainly not wishful thinking.

The first, a survey of "Population and Business Prospects for Metropolitan Washington," was made by a group of Washington's own experts. The second—"Postwar Plans of Metropolitan Washington Residents"—was made by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N. J. Representatives of this organization gathered these facts through interviews with 4500 residents. The third, a survey of "Postwar Plans of Washington's Employers"—made public only yesterday—also was a product of the Opinion Research Corporation which assembled and analyzed the data supplied by 1161 employers throughout the District and the so-called Metropolitan area in nearby Maryland and Virginia.

Take unemployment first because, right now, that seems to be the topic of the day as a result of pessimistic reports from the Nation's reconversion leaders predicting a rising tide of jobless throughout the country, perhaps reaching a peak of eight million by next spring.

Big Need Cited

Rather bluntly, the survey report covers Washington's unemployment—or employment—situation in these words:

"Employers in the Washington area forecast a postwar need for additional workers in private business great enough to materially offset the expected curtailment of Government employment."

In other words, employers themselves say there will be jobs available in the Metropolitan area for everyone who wants to work.

Putting it another way: For every four persons employed full time by private business firms in the Washington area in July, 1944, five will be needed by the same firms after conversion to peacetime operation if current expectations of these employers are realized.

In this particular survey, every employer of as many as 50 employes was asked: "How many employes will you need after the war?"

Looking ahead as best they could, firms estimated they would require 66,830 additional employes within a year after the war—a 26 per cent increase over the July, 1944, total of 256,160.

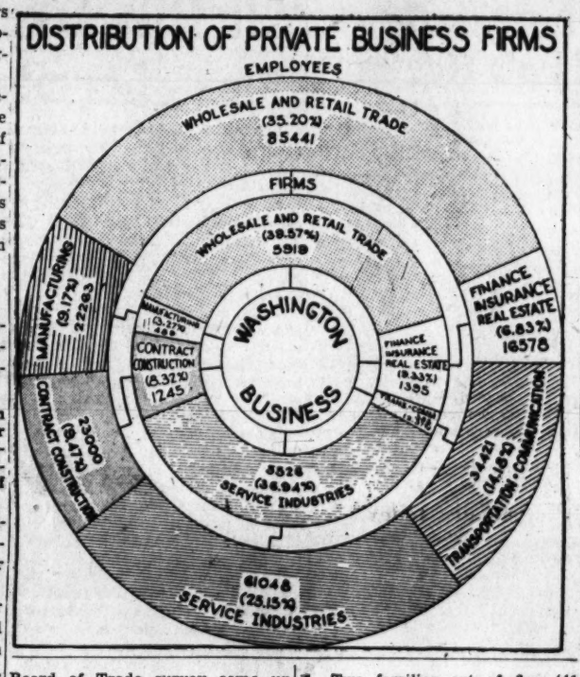
Population Assured

Admittedly, a number of these additional workers will be absorbed by department stores, laundries, shops, offices and factories that struggled along during the war without adequate manpower. In many instances, private enterprises were taxed to maintain services, even at much lower levels than prewar standards.

Business men recognize that the public was tolerant of this situation under war conditions, but will demand more now that the shooting has stopped.

The Board of Trade reports indicate there also will be a large number of jobs available in new business, and for domestic workers—sources of employment not covered, however, in the employers' survey.

What are the home building and buying plans of the people who will continue to live here? The Board of Trade survey came up with these answers:



1. A total of some 33,000 families in the Washington region are currently planning to buy homes after the war.

2. The survey reveals an enormous potential demand for durable consumer goods in the Washington region which should provide a strong stimulus to creation of jobs.

Take, first, the housing market. The survey shows that every section of the area will have an increase in home ownership if plans of present residents are fulfilled, with gains ranging from 3 per cent in the Southeast and Southwest sections to 21 per cent in Fairfax County, Va.

The greatest increase in home ownership will, of course, come from persons who are now renting, with the greatest demand for houses with three bedrooms in the $6000 to $10,000 price range.

Demands Jump

In addition, 58 per cent of those who now own homes are planning extensive repairs and improvements ranging all the way from redecorating to installation of air-conditioning equipment.

As for durable goods purchases, the survey reveals:

1. Two families out of five (41 per cent) say they are almost sure to buy an automobile in the next two years, which means the sale of approximately 120,000 new cars.

2. The immediate demand for most household appliances will be several times the average annual sales in the area prior to the war.

Consumer demand for washing machines, for instance, is reported at 53,000 in the first postwar year, an increase from 10,300 (500 per cent) over the average annual sales between 1939 and 1941. Vacuum cleaners came next with a demand for 33,000, an increase of 375 per cent over sales in the last prewar years. The demand for ranges was placed at 11,000, an increase of 300 per cent, and for refrigerators, 41,000, a jump of 150 per cent.

Similarly, there were reported demands for 56,000 radio sets, or combination radio-phonographs; 28,000 living room suites, 24,000 dining room suites, 19,500 bedroom suites, 32,000 rugs and carpets, 11,000 water heaters, 18,500 sewing machines and 4000 automatic dishwashers.

Most important of all, records of individual war bond purchases and bank time deposits between 1940 and 1945 show that the people of Washington have the wherewithal to back up these demands.

Confidence Shown

The 1942 census listed a total of 32,863 domestic service workers in this area, but many of these went into other work during the war. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect that many of them who are released from war jobs will return to domestic work.

One strong indication that the businessmen of the Washington area have solid confidence in the future is the fact that they intend to spend more than 300 million dollars in the next two years expanding and improving their own facilities. And this expenditure does not include the cost of building thousands of new homes and apartment units. Some of the major items of expenditure that the employers contemplate are:

Nonresidential construction	$107,511,000
Remodeling and repairs	33,819,000
Automobiles and vehicles	29,927,000
Machinery and shop equipment	25,544,000
Inventory increase	25,528,000
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	13,946,000
Other expenditures	86,938,000
Total	$323,213,000

What about the stories of a general exodus from Washington—press association reports that were flashed across the country when the war ended—that more than a half million Government workers were expected to leave?

It is true the Government's war agencies will cut back personnel—is doing it right now. Even so the figure will not reach a half million because there were never that many here. Estimates put the total Federal civilian employment figure in the second postwar year at 192,000 and indicate a rise to 200,000 in five years. The wartime peak, reached in February, 1943, was 287,000.

Not All Leaving

But not all the employes cut off the Federal payroll are going back home. The postwar population survey shows that only 12 per cent of adults living in the Washington region say they intend to leave within a year or so, that 84 per cent say they intend to stay here. The remaining 4 per cent are unwilling to make a prediction. Since the people who intend to leave have smaller than average families, they constitute only about 10 per cent of the present population.

Therefore, on the basis of recent population estimates, this represents an exodus of 125,000 but not a net loss of 125,000. The survey includes only present residents, and so omits consideration of the number of servicemen and their families who will return to Washington or of other people now living elsewhere who may move into this area.

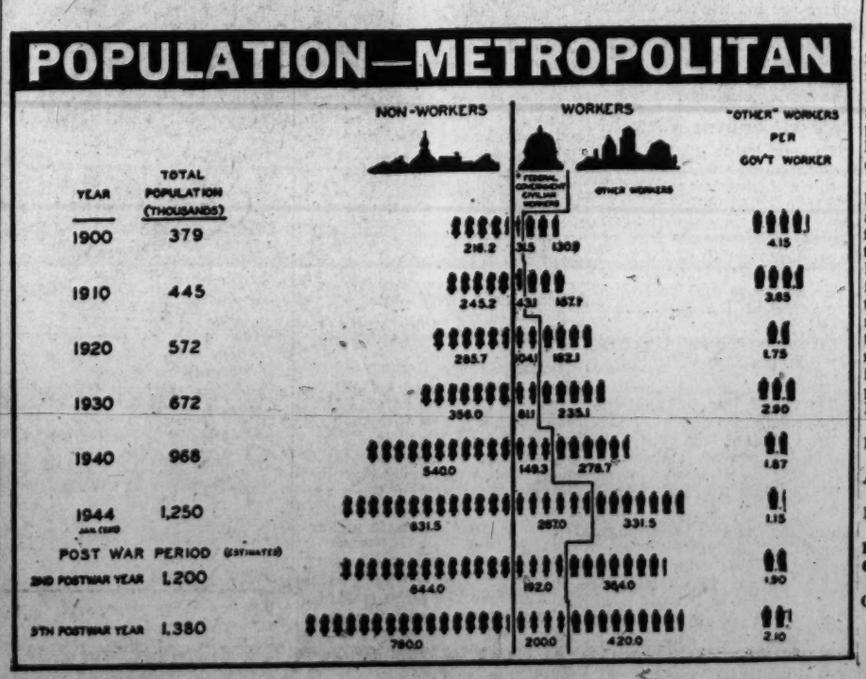
Preponderantly, the people who plan to leave are wartime arrivals—newcomers—but nearly half of them (47 per cent) say they intend to stay. The Board of Trade breaks down the figures this way:

Follows Trend

History itself is basis enough for such predictions. No other city has grown more rapidly than Washington in the last 25 years. The war's outcome has indisputably made it the world capital.

Irrespective of the population readjustment, the Board of Trade report points out this: "The problems during the critical postwar period will not depend as much on population as they will upon the availability of jobs for workers in this area. If employment is available, an increase in population will follow."

Aside from the population, the employment outlook, the expansion of private business and a 100 million dollars worth of public improvements that the war curtailed, there are other factors—vitally important ones—that are destined to contribute to a bright future for peacetime Washington.


POPULATION—METROPOLITAN
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
"OTHER" WORKERS PER GOV'T WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN WORKERS
OTHER WORKERS
YEAR
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)
1900 379 216.2 31.5 130.9 4.15
1910 445 245.2 43.1 157.7 3.85
1920 572 285.7 104.1 182.1 1.75
1930 672 356.0 81.1 235.1 2.90
1940 968 540.0 149.3 278.7 1.87
1944 1,250 631.5 287.0 331.5 1.15
POST WAR PERIOD (ESTIMATED)
2ND POSTWAR YEAR 1,200 644.0 192.0 364.0 1.90
5TH POSTWAR YEAR 1,380 780.0 200.0 420.0 2.10

A-Bomb Future Poses Problem For Congress

By the Washington A.P. Staff

LOOKING ahead in Washington: You can bet anything that when Congress reconvenes discussion will start right away on the hottest potato ever handled—"What to do about the atomic bomb?"

McNUTT

Some believe the bomb should be kept under control of the United States; others, that responsibility should rest with the United Nations.

Public opinion already has crystallized.

A resolution adopted by the Rotary Club of Portland, Oreg., asks President Truman to reconvene the United Nations to consider A-bomb problems.

There has been no reaction from the White House, but you can bank on this: the atomic bomb will be a chief topic when Big Five Foreign Ministers meet in London in September.

PHILIPPINE AID: Filipinos are counting on former High Commissioner McNutt to support more generous United States aid to the Philippines than they say is advocated by Senator Tydings (D., Md.).

McNutt last week reported to President Truman after a two-week island tour. Tydings, say the Filipinos, stayed only three days.

GAS GUESSING: What's to be done with the hundreds of tons of poison gas the United States stored up? Army Chemical Warfare Service says gases can be broken down chemically so that the basic materials can be used commercially.

After the last war quantities of gas were dumped into the ocean. Other chemical equipment also can be converted to civilian use. Portable flame throwers might be used to spray crops. Canisters from gas masks already have shown up in toy departments as beach pails.

Decontaminating fluid is a common solvent, ready for civilian use.

BIGGER PENSIONS: Look for a sharp revival of movements for bigger old age pensions. Pressure is mounting.

One Western Senator has served notice privately on Administration leaders that he intends to offer pension increase amendments to all bills which look like good vehicles.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING!: The food supply should be improved sufficiently to put on the best holiday spread in years.

It appears meat will be off ration, that turkeys and chickens available will be the largest in two or three years. The cranberry crop will set a record.

KING COTTON: New markets for American cotton are opening with the easing of shipping. In May and June Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia were added to the list of countries receiving exports.

CONVENTIONS: Look for an epidemic of conventions if American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars win their point with ODT.

Veterans want to hold reasonable facsimiles of their oldtime whizdingers in Chicago this fall. ODT still has a ruling limiting conventions to 150, but vets are going ahead with plans, say a lot of boys will be able to get to Chicago in their old jalopies with gasoline on ration.

Don't Miss These Inside Stories

Public Utilities do Herculean job serving wartime Washington; wonders promised for the atomic age; new State Department headaches resulting from deluge of diplomats expected here . . . all on Page 3.

Europe's border problems, with map; Finland's economic war, result of blunders; Hungary and Yugoslavia's problems; the role of Laski in the Labor Party and Britain's postwar education plans . . . all on Page 2.

Finland Now Fighting Serious Economic War As Result of Blunders

By Tom Twitty

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Stockholm.—Finland's war story is that of a small Western-thinking nation of three million situated on the strategic approaches to Leningrad. It is a story of tragic blunders—bravely fought for—in foreign relations, of poor advice by the big Allied nations, of hard-headed men whose personal affinities turned an initial error into a national disaster.

Finland's 11-month postwar story is one of wild inflation, food and goods scarcities, heavy reparations and debt, a confused people and, not least, the behavior of the Russian victor which has been a pleasant surprise to many a tearful Finn and cynical outsider.

The future story of this test-tube nation, where Western ways and Soviet ways have been precipitated together, may well foreshadow relations between the Soviet Union and all the Western nations.

RISTO RYTI LOST HIS JOB
. . . Finns can take a hint

Supervise Payment

There are some 300 Russians in this capital, most of whom are connected with the Allied Control Commission and the payment of reparations. There are five British officer members of the control commission. There are no Americans on the commission, since we broke relations with Finland.

Despite the presence of the British, however, the Soviets are running the show.

The Russians are supervising the Finnish payment of $300,000,000 worth of reparations in goods within six years from the armistice of last September 19.

There has been no direct interference in Finnish domestic affairs or politics, other than the statement that Russia would not like to see officials kept in office who were active with the Germans against Russia.

The Finnish government now in power, however, is smart enough to take an indirect hint. When the Russian newspapers "Pravda" or "The New Times" looses a criticism at Finnish domestic conditions, unsuitable office holders and the like, Finnish official reaction is usually as immediate.

In this manner Risto Ryti, Finland's president during the second war, recently lost his job as president of the state-owned Bank of Finland.

Conduct Irreproachable

However, in the broad sense the personal and official conduct of the surprisingly few Russians in Finland has been beyond reproach.

For the next five years, Finland's life will revolve around the 300-hundred-million dollar reparations payments to Russia.

Part of the sum, about 10 per cent of the annual prewar national income over a six-year period, does not appear excessive. It is the nature of the goods required, plus the almost stalled condition of the nearly fuelless Finnish industry, that causes some Finns to despair.

Before the war 20 per cent of Finland's imports was machinery and apparatus, whereas export of minerals and mineral products was only 4 per cent. Yet the reparations schedule calls for 58 per cent of the sum in machinery, shipping and other apparatus, while only 17 per cent is to be paid in paper and pulp, 11 per cent in timber products, Finland's principal prewar exports.

This requires great expansion of Finland's metal industry and a need for imports of tools and raw materials. Yet Finland has virtually nothing to sell the outside world in return.

During the first reparations year, which will end September 18, Finland has turned half of her remaining merchant fleet over to Russia. One-third had previously been lost in the war. New ships, requiring steel ship plate which Finland is not equipped to produce, must be provided at the rate of 11 million dollars worth a year, with two years in which to build up to this momentum.

During the first reparations year Finland has been exclusively dependent upon Sweden for raw materials and equipment. Sweden, nervous at the prospect of having Russia as a next-door neighbor in the event the Finns fail to meet payments, has so far given Finland a credit of more than 200 million crowns (50 million dollars).

Production Half Normal

Finnish officials, realizing Sweden's limitations, are hopeful of obtaining many needs from Great Britain and America.

Despite war and reparations, Finland's credit position is still good, with an external debt of about 179 million dollars, plus the reparations sum of 300 million dollars, for a grand total of about 479 million dollars.

Finnish production is now officially estimated at 50 per cent of normal, but unofficially the figure appears nearer 35 per cent. If prewar production levels can be reestablished the reparations figure would represent between 30 and 40 per cent of Finland's normal exports. Today it represents about 100 per cent.

Some Finns see a bright side. Finland's productive economy is being expanded and a prosperous trade may result with Russia after the debt is paid.

Inflation is off to a skyrocket start.

Living Formerly Cheap

Wages have risen some 300 per cent since the end of the war. While the official price index has not kept pace, the black market is way out in front. It takes the black market to keep Finland alive, since the official rations at ceiling prices are scarcely adequate for a canary.

Before the war Finland was one of the cheapest countries in which to live well. A Finnish mark was worth approximately 2 cents, and meat sold for 12 to 18 cents a pound. Today the black market price of meat is equivalent to $2 a pound and the legal rate of exchange on the dollar, after it was almost doubled by Finland's central bank two weeks ago, is 120 Finnish marks.

The price combinations of common commodities, such as butter, call for the figuring of a treasury tax expert. The official food ration is only 1187 calories daily. By contrast the United States permits up to 1500 for Germans.

See Political Motive

Unless there is something to buy, regardless of price, any effort to bring the race of wages and prices to a halt would be foredoomed, many Finns believe. It is the universal cry of Finns that they are well paid, but there is nothing their money can buy.

Some factions are convinced there is a political motive behind the lack of effective government action to stop inflation. Perhaps, they speculate, this is a left-handed way of bringing such economic chaos that the application of pure Communistic principles is the only way out.

EUROPE'S BORDER PROBLEMS

1 The Netherlands asks part of Oldenburg in northwest Germany and would move the border eastward.

2 France wants to make the Ruhr and Rhineland permanent Allied-controlled security zones.

3 The French hint they seek to take over the Saar.

4 France wants a small slice of Piedmont from Italy.

5 Italy and Yugoslavia make claims to area around Trieste and Fiume, now part of Italy.

6 Yugoslavs want a 15-mile slice of south Austria.

7 Poland seeks Teschen area between Silesia and Moravia which Czechoslovakia now holds.

8 Greece seeks the Epirus section of Albania.

9 Greeks, Yugoslavs and Bulgars have entered claims for Macedonia, including the port of Salonika.

10 Greeks claim some Dodecanese islands.

11 Russia reportedly asks Turkey for return of Kars and Ardahan districts on northeast frontiers.

Worries Beset Tito's Regime Despite Gains

Zagreb, Yugoslavia (U.P.).—Marshal Tito's Leftist regime has fallen heir to all the postwar difficulties common in eastern and southeastern Europe. In addition, Yugoslavia has serious racial and religious problems that threaten peace and unity. Differences in nationality, culture, religion and economy between the six federated states constitute a principal problem.

TITO

But more than balancing the cause of disunity are factors working for cohesion—principally the common Slav origin and the struggle for liberation which cut across national and religious frontiers.

Significant steps already have been taken toward solving the national problem on lines modeled after the Soviet nationalities policy. Should Tito succeed in unifying this largest south Slav federation, he is certain to influence other Balkan countries. It might lead to an enlarged federation of Slavic nations.

Admits Hostility

In this modern Croatian capital one sees little evidence of internal conflicts which raged here until recently. Buildings are bedecked with national and Partisan flags. Vegetable gardens flourish in former flower beds and municipal parks. Evenings there are endless processions of youths, soldiers and former Partisans.

Fratricidal war flared up in 1941 when puppet Croat bands massacred untold hundreds of Serbs in Croatia.

Vladimir Bakaric, 33-year-old Communist leaders and Premier of Croatia, admitted there was "hostility between Serbs and Croats which authorities gradually are liquidating." He expressed the opinion that the struggle would not flare up again.

All But Danish People Seek Territorial Gains

London (AP).—Liberation has brought no peace to Europe.

The guns are silent, but across boundary lines strife continues as nations bicker and threaten over claims and counterclaims to disputed territories.

So far only Denmark, of all the nations involved in the war, officially asks for no territorial gain or compensation. Some have made clamorous demands, others suggestions. Some have sent troops to seize coveted lands.

Chief problem in western Europe is Germany's western frontier, against which several claims have been lodged—citing reparations and "security" reasons.

Balkans Hotbed

But these claims have been stated in an orderly way—probably to await a decision at the final peace settlement—in contrast to Balkan dissension which, aired clamorously by rival press and radios, has set off a string of crises in southeastern Europe.

Disputes revolve chiefly around the three outlets of Danubian states to the Mediterranean— Trieste, the Dardanelles and Salonika.

Around the map, counter-clockwise from the northwestern tip of Germany, here is how the disputes shape up:

HOLLAND-GERMANY: The Netherlands has suggested gaining a large section of Oldenburg in the northwest corner of Germany opening on the North Sea, and also has discussed moving Holland's border eastward to the Ems and possibly to the Weser River. At the maximum, this would represent a 100-mile push eastward. However, the Netherlands also indicated it might not want such a large grant in perpetuity, but rather would use the territory to compensate for losses caused by the inundations.

FRANCE-GERMANY: The French government has suggested the Ruhr and Rhineland industrial areas should be made permanent security zones under Allied control. It also is indicated France might claim the Saar, as she did after World War I.

FRANCE-ITALY: A small border "adjustment" is sought by the French at the head of the Valdosta River. Germans shelled the French town of Briancon from Italian territory and, for security reasons, the French want a small border slice of Piedmont, in this region.

YUGOSLAV-ITALY: Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia claims the province which Italy calls Venezia—from Giulia at the top of the Adriatic to 15 miles west of Trieste at the mouth of the Isonzy River. This territory includes such major ports as Trieste, Fiume and Pola, and long has been disputed.

YUGOSLAV-AUSTRIA: The Yugoslavians demand southern Carinthia, including Clagenfurt, about 15 miles inside the Austrian border. They also expect "corrections" of their frontiers with Albania and Bulgaria.

GREECE-ALBANIA: The Greeks, beset by neighbors claiming Greek territory, are claiming the Epirus section of southern Albania, where they claim Greeks are being persecuted.

MACEDONIA: This territory, on the northern shore of the Aegean, between Turkish Thrace and the Albanian mountains and including the great Greek port of Salonika, is caught in a tussle among Greeks, Yugoslavs and Bulgars. For 50 years it has caused strife between Slav and Greek, Serb and Bulgar. In 1941 the Germans gave most of it to Bulgaria.

POLAND-CZECH: The territory of Teschen lies between Polish Silesia and the northern border of Moravia. Hitler gave it to the Poles. The Czechs have it now and say they will never relinquish it.

RUSSIA-TURKEY: The Russians recently were reported to have demanded the Turks allow them the use of, and right to police, the Dardanelles, and return to Russia of the Asia Minor districts of Kars and Ardahan, ceded to the Turks in 1920.

ITALIAN COLONIES: It has been suggested that Italy be stripped of most of her African holdings. The Greeks have claimed the Dodecanese Islands.

Eastern European boundaries appear to have taken definite shape as a result of pacts between the Russians and countries their troops entered, and by the action of the Big Three.

Agreed to Partition

The Big Three fixed Poland's western boundary on German's Oder and Neisse Rivers, and agreed to Polish-Russian partition of East Prussia.

Russia's territorial expansion westward includes the northern third of East Prussia, a big slice of Poland up to the Curzon line, cession of Bessarabia and Bucovina by Romania, cession of Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) by Czechoslovakia, and annexation from Finland of the Petsamo area and a part of Karelia.

Also settled by arms and armistice—for ratification by the final peace settlement—was the issue of northern Transylvania. This territory, given by Hitler to Hungary, was restored to Romania.

All's Strange In Casablanca, Even GI Khaki

Casablanca (AP). — Casablanca, with its palm-lined streets and dark-skinned natives, is a strange place—and not the least strange thing is where all the United States Army khaki came from.

War never quite got to Casablanca but the American Army did—and, to all appearances, left with a lot less than it brought.

Everywhere you look you see something GI.

RAGS—AND REGULATION

Ragged natives wear United States Army shirts under their robes and turbans. Children run barefooted with knitted khaki caps on their heads and torn T-shirts stenciled "United States Medical Corps" on their backs. Army blankets make up pieces of native tents. GI boots peep out from under robes, and even turbans are occasionally khaki-colored.

Carts rumble through cobblestone streets—an odd contrast with their basket-woven sides under canvas jeep tops and above disk jeep wheels. A majestic-looking man—obviously an Arabian bigwig—stalks through the market place wearing a pair of GI sunglasses.

From the number of blue jeans, khaki pants and shirts and especially overseas caps in Casablanca—worn in all sorts of combinations—you would swear half the American Army was stationed there.

U. S. Confused

Laski's Role Not as Great As Pictured

Chicago Sun London Bureau

London—Some Americans have come to see Prof. Harold Laski out of focus. They assume him to be a one-man brain trust, masterminding for the British Labor government, as pictured in Conservative campaign propaganda. Tory newspapers whooped up this stunt by transforming a professor of political science into a Red ogre.

LASKI

The trick failed to coax a nibble from the British, but seemed to hook some fish in the United States.

What is Laski's role?

For one year he is chairman of the Labor Party's executive committee. This committee does not make policy. Policy is fixed by the party's annual convention. Between conventions Labor members of Parliament—almost 400 of them now—have the real say.

Position Accidental

The executive committee, mainly concerned with administration of party business, has subcommittees dealing with international affairs, economics, agriculture, education. But their work is that of discussion groups which, at most, enjoy the power of recommendation.

The chairman is appointed for 12 months by his 26 colleagues and the job goes in rotation, the senior member who has not previously occupied the chair automatically becoming chairman. That Laski holds this post in an election year is accidental.

What sort of man is he? At 52 he is of unusually small physical stature, wears spectacles and has a little mustache. He looks like the average schoolboy or campus grind.

He is immensely generous in time, money and companionship. At the moment he is writing another book, this one on the survival of American democracy amid twentieth century capitalism. He is lecturing at London University and at Cambridge, producing many articles, and is continuing his insatiable reading.

Covets No Office

Yet he always has time to sit quietly over a few cigarettes, chatting. He keeps open house Tuesday evenings and men and women he knows and some he never met park themselves on chairs, on the floor, and the latest political doings are discussed, with Laski talking the most.

Being neither a trade union chief nor a member of Parliament, Laski is no machine politician. He combines the part of critic of his own party with a passionate loyalty to the Labor movement. He works hard, covets no other man's office.

(See Sullivan column, Page 5)

The son of Nathan Laski, leader of British Jewry, young Harold's marriage to a Gentile caused a family crisis. His wife is her husband's principal collaborator in his work.

Harold won school honors in history. In early years he was a liberal. His first political speech, delivered at 13, was in support of a liberal candidate, Winston Churchill. In that speech, 39 years ago, Harold prophesied that Churchill would become prime minister.

'Atomic Age' Education British Aim

By Marie McGowan

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

London—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Britain's newly appointed Minister of Education, says her purpose will be to "try and get the young people of Britain educated for the atom-bomb era" that's on its way.

WILKINSON

It's a race between education and extinction, isn't it?" the petite red-headed cabinet minister asked, with a trace of the somberness which has colored all discussions of a victory precipitated by the inconceivable destruction of atomic bombings.

Whatever the shape of things to come, Miss Wilkinson will make her mark as administrator of the new education act, the most comprehensive educational measure in English history.

"We can make the most exclusive public school accessible to a boy with brains from the poorest family," she said. "We intend to bring the best education—and by that I don't mean the most snobbish—to the poor people by raising the whole standard of technical and secondary education."

Won Scholarships

Miss Wilkinson herself has the distinction of being the first director of British education to have been educated at state schools. The daughter of a Manchester cotton worker, she won a scholarship that enabled her to go from Ardwick Higher Elementary School to Stratford Road Secondary School, and then went on, having won a second scholarship, to Manchester University, where she took a bachelor of arts and ultimately a master of arts degree.

Under the new act, she explained, state grants for scholarships will largely be instrumental in enabling all boys of exceptional ability to attend England's so-called public schools.

Among the act's outstanding provisions are the raising of the minimum age for leaving school to 15 and later to 16; the complete reorganization, already begun, of the present elementary schools so well-designed and well-equipped primary and secondary schools will be available tuition-free to all children; the introduction of a system of compulsory part-time education—one day a week for 44 weeks—for boys and girls up to 18 who are working.

Must Provide Teachers

One of Miss Wilkinson's first and most formidable tasks will be to see that teachers and buildings are provided in numbers sufficient to implement the act. Comprehensive long-range plans have been devised and will shortly be put into effect.

Miss Wilkinson was a pupil-teacher in an elementary school at Ardwick for two years, but the career that brought her to the cabinet started when she left Manchester University and joined the trade union movement as an organizer.

After she had entered Parliament in 1924 and eventually attained chairmanship of the party executive, she saw the cabinet looming ahead and had no reason to doubt that when Labor triumphed she would continue to work at No. 10 Downing st.

Hungary, Agriculturally Rich, Starts Needed Land Reform, But Leaders Fear Lower Production May Lead to More Woe

By M. W. Fodor

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

BUDAPEST.—Puzzling political setups have always obtained in southeastern Europe but the present government of Hungary really belongs in a "believe it or not" category.

This nation, for 24 years a kingdom without a king and ruled by an admiral without a navy, now offers another anomaly: It has a premier designated to rule who doesn't rule and who assigns real authority to a triumvirate composed of leaders of three parties.

The premier, Gen. Bela Miklos de Dalnok, is a professional soldier who consistently opposed the pro-German regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy during the war. When the Russians burst across Hungary's frontiers in 1944, Miklos led a large faction of the Magyar army into the Russian camp.

Thus, he was regarded as a natural selection for premier. Yet Miklos is essentially a soldier and the secretaries-general of the three leading parties—Matyas Rakosi, Communists; Arpad Szakasics, Social Democrats, and Baron Zoltan Tildy, who represents the landowners—are the real rulers.

Russians Don't Meddle

To what extent do the occupying Russians make their influence felt?

The three party leaders, asked whether the Russians interfered in Hungarian affairs, answered that, save for some arbitrary actions by local commanders, the Russians have scrupulously steered clear of meddling.

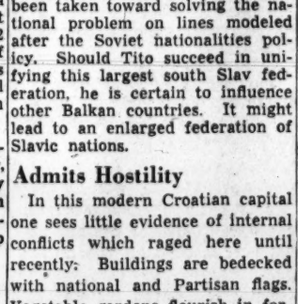
Currently, the political, advisory and control duties of the occupation forces rest with the Allied Military Commission of which Marshal Klementi Voroshilov is chairman and Maj. Gen. W. S. Key is the American member.

Hungary now is abolishing its centuries-old feudal system and establishing a more equitable distribution of land among the poverty-stricken peasants.

Some Misgivings

One third of the arable land was in the hands of 3000 noblemen. Now the big estates are being divided and the new owners are delighted but the sweeping Agrarian revolution is viewed with some misgivings by leading leaders of the country. They point out it has come when the nation is at a low ebb in agricultural output and that only by large-scale operations on large land holdings can the production necessary right now be obtained. They foresee that the land reforms will decrease producing capacity for years.

The situation in agriculturally rich Hungary is catastrophic, largely because widespread slaughter of cattle and deportation of livestock by the Germans. And, too, the Russians live off the land.



VOROSHILOV GENERAL KEY
. . . occupation advisers

Matyas Rakosi pointed out, however, that the Soviet Union recently supplied 20,000 tons of grain, sugar and meat for Hungary.

Need Seed Desperately

Rakosi said Hungary has an excellent fruit harvest but in grain, meat and lard the level is perilous. Winter sowing, he pointed out, was negligible.

"We were able to sow some corn in the spring," Rakosi said, "but Hungarians don't eat cornbread."

Even more foreboding is the lack of seed. Hungary needs one million tons of wheat seed.

Rakosi said the food situation hampers industrial production. Workers are too weak to work at full strength.

Asked about the political situation, Rakosi said it was difficult to prophesy the strength of the party at the coming elections.

Leaders Confirm View

"The most important thing," he asserted, "is that a collaboration of the three parties is continued in order to maintain unity."

Asked about rumors that Russia intended to incorporate Hungary as a member republic of the Soviet Union, Rakosi said: "Neither Russia nor we desire such an action." All leaders of the parties confirmed his view.

What will be the attitude of the powers in the face of Hungary's needs?

After World War I, Count Michael Karolyi's government divided the large estates. The powers refused encouragement. As a result, the ensuing social revolution resulted in Bela Kun's Bolshevik regime.

Then the powers encouraged Admiral Nicholas Horthy's counterrevolution that ultimately brought Hungary into Germany's arms in World War II.

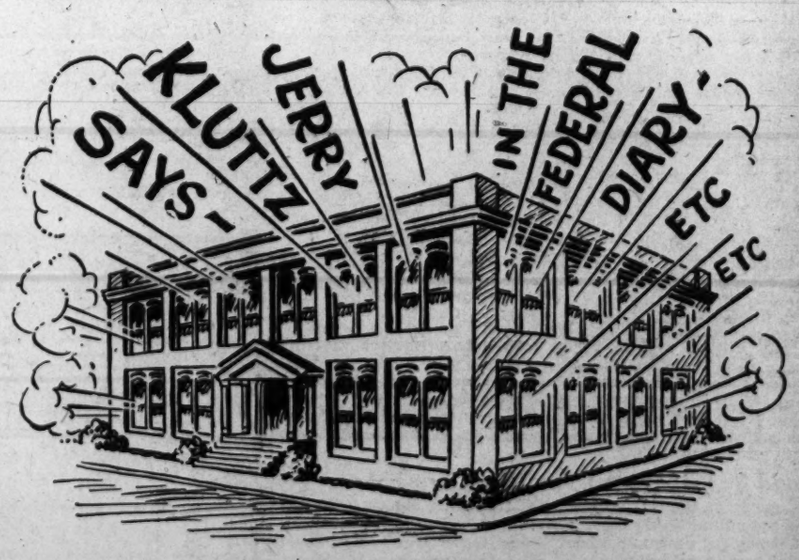
The question is whether we are again going to drive Hungary into a revolution we may have reason to regret.

Few Go AWOL Compared to 1918

London.—Since Germany's surrender there has been a sharp decrease in the number of United States troops absent without leave in the United Kingdom, it was learned from the provost marshal officer this week, indicating that even erring members of the armed forces are more eager to return than to desert and remain in England.

Following the armistice in 1918, the number of troops who deserted and remained in France created a major problem. Many still were in Paris when American forces entered the city last August, 27 years later.

YOU HEAR
JERRY KLUTTZ QUOTED
ALL OVER WASHINGTON



The "Federal Diary" Appears Daily in
The Washington Post
For Home Delivery, Call NAtional 4200

It Won't Be Soon, But—

'Wonder Era' Promises Homes Lit by Radio, Street Lights in Sky

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

The atomic ovens that make the new plutonium metal for bombs in Hanford, Wash., are producing nearly as much energy as will Grand Coulee Dam at its peak.

Grand Coulee will have a hydro-electric capacity of two million kilowatts.

The atomic oven power is in the form of heat which, although a fraction of it is enough to warm the great Columbia River in a day, is not at present useful.

The ovens were designed to get rid of heat, instead of collecting it. Redesigning the ovens to produce steam is an engineering job that may take years.

THIS IS WHERE atomic power is being made in Washington. Engineer plants are at Hanford. Richland war housing, business area for workmen

Atomic heat now is spread like a prairie fire. There is no engineering method of using the heat of a prairie fire.

Moreover, in the present ovens, the atomic fires are not as hot as those of a blazing prairie. About 300 degrees Fahrenheit is the top temperature permitted in uranium slugs baked to make plutonium.

Not Highest Possible

This is not the highest possible, but experiments have not been reported as to how hot an atomic fire can be run with safety. Also atomic fires can be set up in a more concentrated form. This too is an engineering problem not yet perfected.

There also are problems of shielding workers from rays emitted.

The Hanford plants are operated necessarily by remote control. But you can't run an automobile by remote control.

The problem is complicated further by dangerous rays, neutrons, that penetrate metal as if it were cheese. Under present knowledge, driver and passengers might have to sit on a huge tank of water, or a great block of paraffin, either of which will stop neutrons.

Nevertheless the problems of obtaining atomic power, even for autos, are not as difficult in prospect as the job already done.

In the atomic bomb, scientists and engineers did the hardest job first.

'Atomic Teakettle'

Heavy water is likely to be one step toward solution of some atomic power difficulties. The water is just as good as graphite for slowing the speed of neutrons so that they will make the atomic fire in uranium 235.

Heavy water would make an atomic teakettle instead of an oven. Uranium in cans could be placed in this teakettle and the heat generated by the 235 isotope would boil the water. The heavy steam then could be passed beneath ordinary boilers to heat them to make ordinary steam.

This would condense the heavy steam back into heavy water to be used again in the atomic teakettle.

But making enough heavy water to build atomic teakettles instead of the Washington graphite ovens would have taken two years by the processes available during the war.

There are no present figures on the expense. Obviously the costs are very high.

It is also a fact that uranium and the other known metals that might produce atomic power by the same processes as those that made the bomb are scarce.

There is another way of getting heat out of atoms, not as good as by atom splitting, but better than by ordinary fire.

All Light Weight

This is the sun's way, in which atoms of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, helium and hydrogen are burned.

All are among the lightest weight atoms, in contrast to the uranium which is the heaviest.

For "oxygen" to burn the light weight atoms the sun uses protons obtained from hydrogen. The fire starts with a proton which shoots into the core of an atom of common carbon. Instead of splitting, the carbon changes into nitrogen.

In this change some energy is set free in the form of light and heat.

Five times the sun repeats this process, alternating between various forms of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, and finally reproducing the common carbon started with, and in addition, an atom of helium.

All this time light and heat have been liberated in each change and still there is all the fuel started with, minus a very small part of the immense energies the atoms had originally.

The sun is estimated to take 6,550,000 years for this heat-making cycle.

The scientists, aiming to improve on the timing of the solar process, already have made in their laboratories all the changes that the sun uses in this heat cycle.

Outdo the Sun?

They have proved in the Hanford atomic oven that they can burn their fuel and also keep at least a lot of it, for the uranium burned there is used over and over again.

This sun cycle, if used, is likely to come much later than the perfection of uranium power.

Making atomic power is already an accomplished fact in Washington. Although the expense there is too high for immediate industrial power, it is not too great for scientific investigations and the production of new radioactive medicines, possibly new radioactive materials industry can use.

Long before uranium power may become as cheap as air, it will be useful to accomplish great engineering projects and even dreams of science.

It may be used to produce the power necessary to create an artificial aurora about 50 miles overhead that would substitute for street lighting and be about as bright. Savings in this kind of lighting might well pay for atomic power even though it was not yet very cheap.

May Solve Transmission

One of the first scientific problems to be solved with atomic power plants probably will be transmission of electricity farther than the 350 miles which is now about the economical limit.

This is due to the fact that high power current leaks off the wires into the air. But place the same wires inside vacuum tubes and nearly all this leakage stops.

Vacuum tubes probably would solve the problem, but have been too expensive. With atomic power the expense might be reduced.

Dreams of power from the tides and from sunlight both might be accomplished with the aid of atomic power, or the information obtained by solving present atomic power engineering problems.

Not Mere Dream

Both tides and sunlight are like the prairie fire.

The power in sunlight is equivalent to the power of one horse standing on each square yard of earth—when the sun is shining.

Cheaper power would aid in building the extensive works needed to collect tide power and perhaps sun power.

With really cheap atomic power there is possibility of successful outdoor greenhouses using a blanket of atomic heat to raise fruits, vegetables and crops out of season.

Irrigating the earth's waste places will become feasible.

Radio rays that will light home lamps already have been used in laboratories.

In another war, atomic power also could be a defense as well as the most destructive military thing on earth.

Scientists know now how to produce a ray that will stop an airplane at least four miles away by disrupting its controls.

It would make little difference whether this plane or projectile is radio-controlled or otherwise automatically guided. But a single ray would require about the amount of power in Niagara Falls.

GAS SERVICE MAINTAINED ... new pipeline helped

STREET CARS CARRIED MILLIONS MORE ... women operators used after 1943

NEW WAR HOUSING PROJECTS KEPT PEPCO PLENTY BUSY ... but everyone had lights in this capital during war

TELEPHONE SERVICE ALMOST A MIRACLE ... added load great as all Vermont's

3-Year Capital Investments Top $100 Million—Engineering Feats Amazing

Utility Firms Do Herculean Job for Wartime Washington

By John F. Gerrity

TODAY Washington can boast that during three years, eight months and seven days of war no time has passed when she could not have telephoned her grocer, switched on reading lights, baked with gas ovens or ridden to work on street cars.

The city was spared bombings and sabotage, it is true, but her good fortune resulted from the fact that each of the utilities companies—electricity, gas, transportation and telephone—performed Herculean productive feats to meet the emergency, at the same time displaying great courage and faith in this country's future.

Capital investments totaling well over 100 million dollars were made within two or three years—investments which sound financial principle, in a peacetime economy, would dictate spreading over 10 to 15 years.

Construction and engineering accomplishments bordering on the incredible were completed with speed heretofore believed impossible. And as every new demand, governmental or civilian, arose, it was met either by a previously anticipated answer or a spot solution which served just as well.

Washington's utilities had no easy time of it. Like all other businesses they were beset by industry's wartime "bogeymen"—labor shortages, material shortages, strict governmental controls, taxes, vastly increased demands, priority controls.

PEPCO Began Early

IN the early spring of 1939, the Potomac Electric Power Co. began working with the National Defense Power Committee to find ways and means of meeting the Nation's power needs in event of war.

Beyond the technical problems of power supply, there were, in those early days, plans for defense against sabotage, air attack and mob violence which were nearly as important as power itself.

Anticipating the ultimate need and taking a sharp look at the time in which to do the job, PEPCO began to build and expand.

From then until the end of 1944, the company spent more than 34½ million dollars on new buildings, cables, generators, turbines and other equipment; increased the electricity producing capacity of its plants by 60 per cent.

In 1944 more than 1,600,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity were supplied to Metropolitan Washington, an increase of 88 per cent over the amount supplied the city at the time Germany was invading Poland.

Today PEPCO serves approximately 230,000 customers, including 783 Federal Government consumers and 384 District buildings.

The task of supplying the Washington homeowner, however, was the focal point of PEPCO's industrial effort. Throughout the war the company strove to give personal home service comparable to that expected during peacetime. For example, in one year, more than 41,000 home visits were made to do tiny, but vital, jobs, such as replacing a fuse or repairing small wires.

This, despite the fact that the company lost nearly 1000 employes to the armed forces.

Pentagon Example

Washington also presented emergency demands similar to those in other sections of the country where war plants mushroomed.

For example, to give the Pentagon the electricity needed—about the same as that required for a city the size of Wilmington, Del.—the company had to construct two 66,000-volt cables to feed virtually the entire output of a small subsidiary, the Braddock Light & Power Co. in Virginia.

In addition, other heavy electricity users expanded. The Naval Air Station, the Army Airfield at Bolling Field, the Naval Research Laboratories, Naval Training Center, the Bellevue Naval Housing Project and others went on a 24-hour-a-day basis—and with them went PEPCO.

Because of the lack of sufficient generating facilities along the Eastern Shore area of Maryland, more users looked to Washington for electric power. Chief among these was the Naval Powder Plant at Indianhead, Md., whose needs alone necessitated the building of a 34-mile 66,000-volt line from the powder plant to the city.

Probably foremost among PEPCO's problems were constant rate fights. Each year saw the company in Federal courts hotly contesting Government efforts to reduce rates. Each year the Government, admittedly the largest single consumer, has attempted to enter the rate cases but repeated court rulings held that it could appear "only as a friend of the court."

In 1943, rates were reduced by $312,000; in 1944, by more than one million dollars; in 1945, by more than one million dollars.

Despite that, the bright spot in the jungle of figures has been the fact that since 1939 monthly electric light bills for Washington residents have been lower than those for other consumers in the country—even lower than in Tennessee where power is drawn from TVA.

In addition, the company and its employes have released in the city, since the war started, salaries ranging from more than three million dollars in 1939 to more than four million in 1944.

Summing up the work of PEPCO during the war years, the District Public Utilities Commission reported:

"Electric service was maintained at all times, although it was necessary to install additional generating facilities to meet the greatly increased demand for such service. Wartime restrictions imposed no hardship on the consumers of electric energy."

Transit Rating High

IN December, 1941, Capital Transit Co. admits, it had little conception of the immensity of the coming war—or the demands it would make on transportation facilities.

But between 1939 and 1944 the company spent more than $14,600,000 on new equipment and developed what has been described as the most completely equipped urban transportation system in the United States—and, for that matter, in the world.

This is the story of startling achievement:

In 1939 153 modern streetcars were running in Washington. Today there are 800. In 1939 the company operated 631 buses. At present there are 1139, more than half less than 6 years old.

In 1940 the company carried 186 million passengers on bus and streetcar lines. In 1944 it carried 415 million.

In 1940 Capital Transit employes received more than six million dollars in salaries. In 1944 nearly the same number of employes were paid $12,600,000.

To keep equipment on the streets the company had to build and improve garages, carhouses, terminal stations and loading platforms.

Providing for Pentagon No Joke

THE Pentagon may have caused a lot of laughs outside Washington—since hardly an American could conceive a building that covered 34 acres, had 46 more acres of parking space, 17½ miles of corridors, more than six million gross feet of floor area and which could hold the National Capital in one of its five sections—but it was no joke to utilities companies which had to provide adequate service for the war nerve center of the world.

For example, PEPCO, to give the Pentagon the electricity needed—about the same as that for a city the size of Wilmington, Del.—had to construct two 66,000 volt cables to feed virtually the entire electrical output of a subsidiary plant in Virginia. Telephone service is as spectacular as the building itself. The Pentagon has the largest single switchboard system in the world. The information switchboard alone is bigger than that which served the whole Capital in peacetime. There are 68,600 miles of trunk lines, 126 switchboard positions. Interoffice calls alone top 225,000 every day.

Most of its wartime preparations came early in the game. For the last three years, Capital Transit has been severely restricted in obtaining new equipment because of shortages. Repairs and replacements were made under conditions that in peacetime would have been deemed impossible.

The transit company kept pace with Washington's wartime growth until April, 1942, when ODT established regulatory policies toward urban transportation systems, cut gas allowances and ordered a 20 per cent cut in bus mileage.

In order to offset the cut, Capital Transit rerouted some bus lines.

Lose 1100 to Service

Meanwhile, the company lost many employes to the services and experienced considerable difficulty in replacing them. Finally, in the summer, 1943, it began hiring women operators.

In 1944 the greatest labor pinch was felt. More than 1900 employes left the company. Despite extensive efforts to replace them, the net loss for the year was 580 workers. (The company's war honor roll contains more than 1100 names—and 18 gold stars.)

In January, 1945, the Fair Employment Practices Committee held hearings to determine whether the Capital Transit could hire Negro workers to replace those who had left the company. The transit company maintained "it was one of the largest single employers of Negro workers in the District," but further maintained that efforts to employ Negroes as bus and street car operators resulted in walkout threats from old employes. FEPC recessed the hearings to determine its findings. It has issued no report thus far.

At the same time tire rationing began to take full effect. Then, as gasoline stocks became rarer and of poorer quality, the situation became critical.

Maximum effort was not enough with minimum supplies—that's why Washington sometimes griped about service. But despite this reduced service, over which the company had little control, Capital Transit was commended by the American Transit Association "for high achievement in traffic and passenger safety for cities with populations of 600,000 and over."

Telephone Service Lauded

"NATIONAL policy dictated by Federal Government agencies prevented Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. from furnishing all the service requested of them. However, the service absolutely required for the successful prosecution of the war was, without exception, provided."

That's the District Public Utilities Commission's appraisal of Washington's wartime telephone service.

Like the city's other utilities, C. & P. went beyond preparing for defense and readied itself for an offensive war.

In the period from 1939 to 1943 the company expanded to the same extent that it would normally expect in a decade and a half—and in those five years completed enough construction to remake entirely the "face of the working company."

In those years it spent 43 million dollars for equipment in the District alone, an additional 17 million dollars in nearby Virginia and Maryland.

Ready for Rush

A better idea of what was done can be conceived by imagining the complete transposition of services within the State of Vermont to within the city limits of Washington as an added wartime load.

Within three years, 445,000 miles of aerial and underground wire were laid in the District alone. Eleven buildings were built or enlarged, more than 450 major construction projects undertaken and completed in the same period.

Back in 1941, along with its other plans, the company had contemplated rendering added personal service for the Christmas soon to come and had set up 30 new toll stations for the holiday rush. Within 18 hours after the Japanese assault, those stations were operating in the Nation's service.

Two weeks later 35 more stations were in working condition.

December 7 might well be described as "kick-off" day for the telephone company. On that Sunday the company boasted that beneath the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers 18 cable systems served Washington and key cities to the south.

The colossus Pentagon, having tossed a tough engineering problem in the lap of PEPCO, now presented another to the telephone company. The largest single switchboard system in the world had to be hooked up with the rest of the world.

Within a remarkably short time 12 cables leading from Washington were laid into the War Department building. By 1943, 40 cables ran under both rivers. The circuit for victory was finished, as far as the country's "command post" was concerned.

This will give you some idea of the growing volume of business in the telephone field:

When America went to war in 1917 there were 150 long distance circuits. In 1940 there were 458—and on Pearl Harbor Day there were 730. Today there are more than 1200.

These are other graphic comparisons:

The information switchboard at the Pentagon is larger than the one which served the city during peacetime, and three installations, including that in the War Department, are easily large enough to handle the calls of a city of about 100,000 population.

During the war years, the company constructed a duplicate long distance station in the Columbia rd. office as an emergency station in event of bombing.

Gas Service Good

WAR was no new story to the Washington Gas Light Co., the city's oldest utility company, which had weathered every war for the past century. But this conflict brought problems for which there were no precedents.

In common with others, the gas company faced a demand for service which steadily skyrocketed. Its toughest job was keeping pace with the population, in spite of wartime restrictions, and ensuring the city's gas system against the dangers of war. It was early in 1940 that elaborate plans for gas mains' protection from bombing and fires were made.

The major problem of serving a community of close to a million and a half arose with the vast influx of Government workers, which raised the company's annual output from 12 billion cubic feet of gas in 1939 to more than 19 billion in 1944. This also called for much new equipment — boilers, generators, compressors and auxiliary apparatus that, by the end of 1942, had stepped up the company's daily production to 122 million cubic feet.

Also in 1942 there was the timely completion of a second natural gas line, feeding gas into the city from West Virginia fields. Almost at the same time gas storage capacity was upped from 27 to 37 million cubic feet.

Importance Evident

Importance of gas service in Washington can be measured by the fact that 96 per cent of its homes depend on gas for cooking, 69 per cent for water heating. The gas company also furnished large quantities of gas to Navy installations and to the Bureau of Standards.

Throughout the war years increased need for gas service required an expansion of plant and equipment of more than 10 million dollars. Sales in 1944 totaled more than three million dollars over the 1939 mark, although the company was able to effect savings ultimately passed on to the consumer through simplified billing systems, curtailing the use of automotive equipment, advanced methods of gas purification and reuse of obsolete materials for plant replacements.

All this the gas company did despite the usual strained conditions—scarce war materials, Government controls, nonproduction of needed furnaces and stoves.

Like the other three Washington utility companies, it, too, lost a great many workers to national armed service at the very time it had to render, at home, the greatest service in its history.

Wallace Short Only in Funds, Not New Ideas

Copyright by Chicago Sun

Not much has been heard from Henry A. Wallace since he became Secretary of Commerce, but there are several reasons for the silence.

WALLACE

Soon he will be back in the news with more ideas and suggestions for keeping America prosperous.

His book, "Sixty Thousand Jobs," which tells his ideas on how to insure full employment, will be published next month in a cheap edition at $1, regular edition at $2.

Wallace still operates under a budget prepared by former Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, so that there is not much new he can do. He hasn't the funds.

Prepares New Budget

Budgets are prepared months in advance. At present Wallace is working on his for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946.

Wallace now is trying to make the Commerce Department function as a service agency to business just as agencies of the Agriculture Department function as service agents for farmers.

Commerce will not need agents in every county, but it will establish bureaus in every State and in many cities to assist business, particularly small business.

Also, Wallace wants to expand research and wants "more down-to-earth service for the business man."

Under Herbert Hoover, the department concentrated on helping foreign traders and stimulating exports. Wallace wants to continue that service and improve it.

Works Out Program

Recently he established a committee to work out a full-scale program. The report deals with foreign trade promotion, management aids to business, technological aids, economic analysis and statistics, basic economic indicators, Government policy with relation to business and services for business.

Unlike the Treasury, which can force people to pay taxes, the Commerce Department cannot force people to do anything except to answer questions by the census taker and a few things like that. So businessmen need not worry over whether Wallace is going to set up a supergovernment of some sort. Wallace hasn't the power, and Congress isn't likely, in its present mood, to give him any such power.

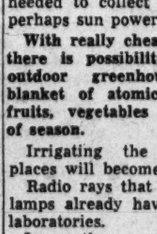
Soon to Start Rolling In

New State Department Worry: Housing Deluge of Diplomats

By John C. Metcalfe
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Washington is about to become the world's greatest diplomatic center, State Department officials pointed out yesterday, as they began preparations for arrival of a long parade of additional ambassadors and ministers who will take up residence within the next few months.

While the host of representatives and their staffs will be welcomed, State Department officials are frankly concerned over the problem of arranging suitable housing.



BYRNES

These facts came to sharp focus when James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, announced that the United States representative in Finland has been instructed to propose to the Finnish government reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Early resumption of diplomatic relations with this former pro-Axis government was only first in a series of similar diplomatic moves expected soon with other former Nazi satellite states which are seeking to conform with representative democratic ideals essential to conclusion of peace treaties with the Allies.

Since Potsdam the United States has expressed its satisfaction with the newly-formed Helsinki government, but has voiced its displeasure with the manner in which Bulgaria prepared for free and unfettered elections to create a truly democratic government. Meanwhile, young King Michael of Rumania has asked Allied aid in forming a government which would win prompt Big Three recognition.

Two Ambassadors Problem

From the standpoint of housing, however, these cases offer only a minor problem. The major diplomatic headache centers in the Latin-American governments, which will shortly each send an additional ambassador to Washington in conformity with an agreement reached at the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City. This agreement calls for a special ambassador who will act as representative to the Pan-American Union. At Mexico City it was plain that some objections to the proposal were based on dislike of having two ambassadors at the same embassy.

Hard-Used Hotels To Go Streamlined

New York (AP).—The Nation's hotels have launched a 410-million-dollar face-lifting program to prepare for postwar business. Repair after hard war usage accounts for nearly half the planned expenditures, but remodeling redecoration and new service facilities loom large in the plans.

Grandeur will give way to efficiency. Waste lobby space will be converted into shops. Formal dining rooms will be supplanted by coffee shops and lunch rooms. Room decoration will tend toward the studio type.

Lower Labor Costs Factor

Better-Located Plants to End Akron's Claim as Tire Capital

By Paul S. Underwood

Akron, Ohio (AP).—World War II has foreshadowed the end of Akron as the world's tire-making capital.

The rubber industry had its beginnings here in 1870. It struggled through lean years, almost went on the rocks in the 1930's, then won new war prosperity.

Today, however, there are enough new plants and equipment scattered through the South, Southwest and Middle West to put Akron in a secondary role in tire building.

SEARS

Rubber Director W. James Sears and other experts agree every tire machine in the country will be needed for three to five years. Even beyond that, the city expects to retain the executive offices, laboratories and many departments. But lower operating, labor and distribution costs will pull tire-building to new plants.

Akron has six rubber companies—Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Firestone Tire & Rubber, B. F. Goodrich, General Tire & Rubber, Seiberling Rubber and Mohawk Rubber—which, in 1941, produced almost half of the 11,148,000 truck, 50,392,000 passenger car and 170,000 airplane tires manufactured in the United States.

These companies, also producing gas masks, self-sealing gas tanks, tank treads, airplane de-icers and hundreds of other items, were unable to keep pace with war's insatiable demand for tires. Expansion was ordered.

The 75-million-dollar program announced in 1943 provided for new plants in Waco, Tex.; Topeka, Kans.; Miami, Okla.; Des Moines, Iowa; additions in Akron, Los Angeles and Memphis, Tenn. In 1944, an additional 70-million-dollar program called for new plants at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Pottstown, Pa.; Houston, Tex.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and expansion of Topeka and Gadsden, Ala., facilities.

The new plants were constructed for more efficient operation in areas where labor costs are considerably less. In the big Southern concentration cheap power probably rivaled low wage labor as an attraction.

Akron won't give up her crown without a fight, however, leaders say—and they already are busy with plans.

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4 B Sunday, August 26, 1945

Salute To Curmudgeon

Harold L. Ickes, self-styled curmudgeon of the Roosevelt Administration, is to remain in the Cabinet. In spite of his penchant for retiring old-time department heads to quiet pastures, the President wants to keep the ripsnorting, cantankerous Secretary of the Interior in office. Nor is that decision a concession to the prevalent belief that Mr. Truman was moving too fast and furiously in juggling top administrative personnel. Apparently he wishes the 70-year-old veteran of a thousand internecine battles, before and since he came to Washington in 1933, to stick around as long as he will.

For this respite Washington will breathe a sigh of relief. The Capital would not have been the same place without the unreformed reformer from Illinois. Newspapers would probably have been published with gaping white spaces for want of his challenging, denunciatory and vitriolic letters on many subjects. Official minds would probably have grown dull and lax for want of his biting sarcasm and his untiring challenge to complacency. Congress would have lost the most fascinating and most frequently baited *bete noire* in all the wilderness of bureaucracy. If one begins to sum up the unwelcome consequences that Mr. Ickes' departure from official life might have brought, the prospect is positively frightening.

In asking Mr. Ickes to stay, President Truman might have been thinking of the black gloom that would have reigned in all these spheres. Some thought might have entered his mind of how advantageous it is for a President to have a curmudgeon in his official family to draw occasional flashes of public wrath away from the White House. There is even a possibility that he was eager to honor the only member of the Roosevelt Cabinet who came to Washington seeking a minor post and was plummeted into the inner White House circle. It seems more probable, however, that a survey of the situation revealed no one who could be expected to administer the far-flung agencies of Interior more efficiently or honestly than the blunt-spoken dynamo who has ruled over that little realm for the last 12 years. Whatever the reason, it is less important than the fact that this onetime reporter from the Windy City is going to stay put. For even though it may have taken a decade or so to appreciate the qualities of his curmudgeonly nature, attachments that have weathered so many stormy experiences are not likely to grow thin.

Overhasty

We find it difficult to understand the reasoning behind the termination of Lanham Act funds for nursery schools and other centers caring for the children of parents in war jobs. Of course, the Federal Works Agency is eager to terminate all expenditures connected with the war at the earliest feasible moment. For that aim it must be heartily commended. But we cannot see the point in cutting off an essential service of this sort when the war-connected need for it is almost as great as it ever was.

FWA has assisted the maintenance of 22 child-care centers in the District accommodating 700 children. The great majority of the parents taking advantage of the centers are wives of servicemen. These women have found it necessary to work to support their families and will continue to do so until their husbands return. Since the servicemen in question were drafted in the latter years of the war because of their family status, they are low-point men and may not be released for many months. Meanwhile their wives will be left in a serious predicament if they are forced to leave their jobs to care for their children. The prospect of transferring their children to private nurseries are meager, for such facilities are reported to be already overtaxed.

It seems to us that the FWA has unfortunately confused the end of the shooting in Japan with the end of the war emergency. The President has not yet declared hostilities at an end. Washington is still an acute labor-shortage area, and virtually all of the parents of children in these day-care centers are still working in the jobs they had during the war. Many changes will doubtless take place during the next few months, but there seems to be no excuse for lopping off the service while the need for it is still obviously acute.

This day care has not been a gift to the parents taking advantage of it. They have contributed about as much to support of the centers as has the FWA. Of course, the Government had a direct interest in paying part of the cost because of its acute need for more manpower in the war years. That interest should at least carry over until the emergency conditions which brought the system into being are relaxed. We think the Commissioners and the local school authorities may well petition the FWA to suspend its overhasty action and let the day-care centers continue to function temporarily.

Down To Earth

Anyone who has followed the debates in Congress and the preliminary committee hearings on extension of lend-lease knows that there was nothing abrupt or surprising in the President's announcement of its termination. Congress not only made it clear that it expected lend-lease to end as soon as the war was over; it also placed great reliance upon assurances to that effect given by Lend-Lease Administrator Crowley. On April 9 Senator Vandenberg said on the Senate floor:

> If an effort was ever made in a committee to nail down an administrator in respect to his purposes, it was in both the House and Senate committees in respect to Mr. Crowley. I consider Mr. Crowley to be not only an honorable man but a highly dependable administrator, with a very enviable record in the public service. I believe that Mr. Crowley intends to stop lend-lease when the war ends, and that the only commodities involved in any postwar consideration will be those which are still hanging over for shipment, those which have been previously committed for war purposes, but which may ultimately serve the dual purpose of a postwar peacetime use. . . . I do not believe there is power enough on earth to cause Administrator Crowley to make postwar shipments of postwar commodities, under lend-lease, to any nation in the world.

We make no doubt that, but for the widespread confidence reposed in Mr. Crowley, the Taft amendment to the lend-lease legislation (lost by a single vote cast by the presiding officer, former Vice President Truman) would have passed the Senate last April and probably been accepted by the House. Had that happened all lend-lease deliveries previously contracted for would have been suspended at the end of the war, even if recipients were prepared to pay for them, unless Congress had previously authorized postwar loans or some sort of general aid program. Consequently, the British should be grateful to President Truman for casting that deciding vote. For had the Taft amendment passed the Administration could not have offered, as it has, to sell lend-lease materials already on order for postwar use on 30-year credit terms similar to those extended some months ago to France.

The provisional program designed to cushion the economic shock of terminating lend-lease does not obviate the need for aid to Britain. But it is a token of Administration willingness to do all that lies within its power. And it prepares the way for the forthcoming financial negotiations with representatives of Great Britain that ought to have started a long time ago. Indeed, we fail to understand the reluctance of Britain's political leaders to face up to the realities of the situation that they knew confronted them.

Now that a showdown has been forced British claims for financial assistance have been set forth most effectively by Prime Minister Attlee. Addressing the House of Commons, he emphasized the fact that lend-lease has enabled the British to mobilize their resources for carrying on war "with intensity unsurpassed elsewhere" and to support military operations abroad without having to provide exports to pay for essential imports. This "right division of effort" between Britain and her allies will leave the British far worse off when lend-lease ceases than it will leave us who gave the assistance. Mr. Attlee also makes out a strong case for continuing for a limited period the shipping of food and other supplies to British overseas forces under lend-lease and reciprocal aid agreements. Demobilization is part of the cost of waging war and until troops can be returned to their homes, the expense of maintaining them abroad may properly be considered a war outlay—at least for a time.

We wish the case for postwar aid to Britain had been presented as forcefully as it now has, while the war was still in progress. For the growing demoralization and distortion of Britain's economic structure have long been a cause of anxiety. Prime Minister Attlee informed the House of Commons that "the initial deficit with which we start the task of reestablishing our own economy and of contracting our overseas commitments is immense." The magnitude and character of that deficit, in fact, emphasize the futility of trying to defer the day of reckoning by seeking prolongation of lend-lease aid beyond the period for which it was intended.

Talks At Chungking

The decision of Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, to send Gen. Chou En-lai to Chungking to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the first ray of light to brighten China's otherwise gloomy internal situation. China's mission, says Mao, is being undertaken "for the sake of unity." We hope that is so. But it is a fair surmise that the Chinese Communists were prompted to take their present action by the failure of their efforts to blackmail Chiang into accepting demands that would have put the Yenan regime on an equality with the central Chinese government. Perhaps there has been a change of heart. At any rate, a solemn responsibility rests on both the Chinese Communists and on Chiang to leave no stone unturned to avert the civil war that has been threatening, and to establish real unity in China.

Certainly civil war would destroy much of the benefit China stands to derive from the victorious conclusion of the war in the Pacific. That would be a pity. For China that war lasted more than eight years and inflicted untold hardship on the Chinese people. Civil war would also make it impossible for China to enjoy that great power status which the other powers have recognized as the result of her contribution.

It is not only China but the other Allies as well who have a vital stake in the maintenance of unity in China. Without that unity the present efforts to bring about an orderly surrender of the Japanese forces on the mainland of Asia might be thwarted. Already, in fact, Japanese commanders in China are asking that their troops be allowed to retain some of their arms in order to protect themselves against "bandits" and "mobs." The description is not inapt for some of the soldiery in China.

It is doubtful whether any basic agreement can be achieved between the Chinese Communists and Chiang Kai-shek unless the former are willing to forgo their long-held ambitions to make the Yenan regime the equal of the Chungking government. At the same time it is up to Chiang to recognize and act upon the legitimate grievances voiced by the Communists and other critics of Kuomintang rule. Only a truly representative China can be a united and progressive China. But only in a united China can the democratic forces achieve their objectives.

Last Judgment

Details broadcast by the Tokyo radio on the fearful destruction of life by the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have not yet, as the saying used to be, "been confirmed by any other source." Yet there seems, on the basis of what we have been told about the bombs, very little reason to suspect that the description given by the Japanese is exaggerated. Indeed, there may be some surprise that the number of those slain was not even larger, and that the slaughter was much less at Nagasaki, although the bomb dropped on that city was said to have been the more powerful of the two. The discrepancy, however, is probably to be explained in part by topographic reasons and also by the relative size of the two places. Nagasaki was only about two thirds as populous as Hiroshima.

At Hiroshima some 60,000 were killed and 100,000 wounded; at Nagasaki 10,000 were killed and 20,000 wounded. Thus the total casualties were 190,000. The destruction of property can be roughly estimated from the fact that 290,000 persons have lost their homes in these stupendous explosions. It is probable, however, that the number of dead will be much larger in the final compilations. The statement by one Sutezo Torii, identified as a Japanese technical expert, that many of those who at first appeared to have escaped injury or to have been only slightly injured died several days after the explosion, is altogether plausible. This could be ascribed in part to the radioactive nature of the rays released by the disruption of the plutonium atoms in the bombs. Such rays do not burn instantly and superficially as flame burns flesh, but slowly and profoundly like Roentgen rays or radium rays.

By way of illustration of what this means let us recall that nearly all the pioneers in the medical X-ray laboratories in the United States died of cancers induced by burns. The case of the 15 women, who were employed to illuminate the dials of wrist watches and who absorbed infinitesimal quantities of radium paint, is also recalled. These women did not die at once, but very slowly over a period of from 5 to 17 years. In July, 1938, 4 of the original 15, though manifestly doomed, were still alive.

Probably the scientists who designed the atom bomb do not themselves know how many different kinds of rays it released. Indeed, some of the deadly rays may not have come directly from the bomb itself, but from clipped or smashed nuclei of atoms of substances in the target area. Evidently Nagasaki and Hiroshima were blanketed by billions, possibly trillions of escaped neutrons, and this might account for the "terrific pressures" described by Torii. According to Mr. Howard Blakeslee of the Associated Press, animals which were bombarded with concentrated neutrons in the cyclotron at Berkeley, Calif., showed no immediate ill-effects, but died soon afterward, evidently because of destruction of leucocites in the bloodstream.

All this is enough to corroborate the claims of almost infinite destructive power made for this demoniac invention. When it is remembered that the atom bomb is now at a stage of development comparable to that of artillery at the Battle of Crecy, and that a way may soon be discovered to disrupt elements far more plentiful than uranium, it will be seen that the life expectancy of our strange and perverse human race has dwindled immeasurably in the course of two brief weeks. There seems no possible way to prevent scientists of other nations from working on the matter, yet the possibility of discovering any defense against atom bomb rockets shot from thousands of miles away seems equally out of the question. This time, almost certainly, our friend Faust has outsmarted himself; as far as we can discover, there is no loophole or joker in this new contract with the devil.

"ARS POETICA"

What does it mean to me—
The sonnet or the sea?
I strove all day to find
The word that should unwind
That skein which is the mind.
And now has fallen fire
To still the blind desire.

I know not if it be
The word of poetry;
But, as it filled the room,
The cold bud came to bloom,
I heard the still bird sing.
Old bells, long silent, ring.
The straining heart is free.

E. DALWICK.

Nursery Schools

Communications

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the Federal Works Administration that Lanham Act appropriations for the operation of nursery schools will be discontinued not later than October 31, makes one wonder what kind of peculiar logic underlies Government reconversion actions.

Only a small fraction of the men in the armed forces will be home by the end of October. There are many months of service ahead for those who are awaiting demobilization or are serving in the occupation forces. Thousands of their wives are working to support small children. What will happen to these children when the nursery schools close?

What arrangements will be made to care for the children of women whose husbands were killed in the war, and who are now the sole breadwinners for their families? What will happen to the children of all the other mothers who must work, and who have found the public nursery schools the only solution to the child-care problem.

Discontinuance of the Lanham Act appropriations for nursery schools apparently is an administrative decision on the part of FWA officials. The Lanham Act itself remains in force until the President declares that the emergency ceases to exist. The funds available for nursery school operation have not yet been exhausted. FWA officials are acting in indecent haste to destroy one of the few really sound social accomplishments on the home front of the war period, at a time when nothing has yet been done to meet the serious problems of reconversion.

In the short time which remains before closing of the nursery schools, it is extremely unlikely that any significant number of communities will be able to make available funds to insure their continued operation. No provisions for this type of expenditure have been included in most local government budgets. To meet the crisis which now faces this area and many others throughout the Nation, individual citizens and community organizations interested in the child care problem must take immediate action to insure continued appropriation of Lanham Act funds for nursery school operation during the current fiscal year.

VIRGINIA GREENBERG.
Washington, Aug. 21.

IT IS WITH considerable dismay that the Washington mothers learn that the Government-financed nurseries are to be completely liquidated by September 30. Such a move seems to indicate a sanguine sort of indifference to the home-front well-being.

The Washington area is peculiar in that the great bulk of the working mothers are not of the industrial ilk and cannot anticipate very immediate release. We understand and sympathize with an attitude of finding a place for the returning serviceman as quickly as possible, but the unhappy angle is that we do not expect our servicemen as soon as September 30. Many of us are working because we must; bluntly, the family allotment is not enough to care for the needs of the family. The domestic help situation remains as hopeless one week after the war as it did before. Besides which, the pay-scale of the domestic makes the nurseries considerably more satisfactory to the mother whose income must, of necessity, be carefully expended. To say nothing of the fact that no one can gainsay the superiority of the nursery's organized program as against the uncertain talents of the usual house-maid.

At the end of hostilities, Lieut. Gen. Fleming, administrator of FWA, defined the end of the "emergency" as of August 14 and felt, conscientiously, that he had no right to continue the "community project necessary to encourage and facilitate war work." So he withdrew the necessary funds to carry on the program.

Unfortunately, the mothers do not consider the "emergency" has ended until some semblance of home-front balance has been established. In a word, we feel that the bottom has dropped out of things. Here we are—working, with no idea of how long it will be necessary, no faintest notion when to expect our husbands home, no assurance that our husbands shall have work when they do return, the responsibility of rearing our children with as much sense of security as possible when we have none at all, and the nurseries are going to close. It seems that the fabled "last straw that broke the camel's back" is ours to experience now.

VIVIAN R. McMAHILL.
Washington, Aug. 22.

Officer Preference

I had an experience today which I believe will be of interest to your readers:

A beribboned Army private came up and asked me if I could suggest where he could find a room. He explained that he was awaiting discharge under the point system and would have to stay in this vicinity until he got out. He said that although he had been given a number of persons to contact through War Housing Center, the answer he got when he approached these persons was, "We're taking nothing but officers." He had been looking for two days. He said, "It's a great thing. Here I've got a couple of hundred dollars in my pocket and just because I'm not an officer, I can't find a place to sleep."

OSWIN C. ROWBOTHAM.
Washington, Aug. 21.

America's Full Employment

By Clarence D. Long

Its Effect On Price Stability

SENATE HEARINGS are being held this week on the Murray Full Employment Bill which would fix responsibility on the Federal Government to coordinate and supplement the Nation's spending. It will enlist the support of all those who understand the importance of matching our power to produce with our power to buy.

The bill is well written and repudiates, sincerely I think, monopoly, socialism and inflation. Yet rarely has the enterprise system been committed to so great a goal with so little experience to guide it and so many pitfalls to endanger it. Always, of course, the greatest dangers lurk in fair words, however, sincerely uttered, and one of the pitfalls of this bill may be found in its apparent safeguard against inflation. Can the bill in practice court full employment while remaining faithful to a stable price system?

IT IS STIPULATED in the bill that the total amount spent by consumers, business and the Government must not exceed the total amount needed to buy all the goods produced at full employment. Is this not ample safeguard against inflation? How can prices rise if demand does not exceed supply?

The answer is that full employment for everybody who wants work may not, under conditions now prevailing and likely to develop still further under the influence of this legislation, be compatible with stable and uncontrolled prices. For it seems to be the tendency of business to raise prices and of labor to request wage rises at the mere prospect of demand equaling supply.

In large part with government help, labor, business and even agriculture have been organizing on an increasing scale to push prices up whenever they see a chance as individual groups to make more money from a price or wage rise than they would lose in volume or employment. Assure them against any such off-setting loss of volume or employment, by having the government quickly spend to restore demand to equality with supply, and the upward pressure on prices and wages will be great indeed.

But when prices start to rise what if the Government stops deficit spending or even begins to tax more than it spends. Might this not frustrate the price rise? The trouble is that it would doubtless also frustrate the spending for full employment. Such a policy might, for example, have prevented all spending for full employment in the 1930's.

FOR AT NO time in that decade was enough money spent to buy all goods that could have been made or hire all the workers that wanted jobs. Unemployment was especially severe in manufacturing; yet in 1940 factory hourly wages, adjusted for living cost, were 45 per cent greater than in 1929 and prices of factory goods though below 1929, were 16 per cent above 1932. Apparently prices and wages can rise in the face of deficient demand.

In contrast to this experience of the 1930's we have, to be sure, the earlier experience of the 1920's when, in spite of nearly full employment, factory wages rose only 20 per cent and factory prices actually fell. How shall we account for the difference?

Partly it must be accounted for by the fact that organized labor, not strong enough in the 1920's to push its wage rates up even as rapidly as technology was bringing unit costs down, has since 1933 grown greatly in power and aggressiveness. Similar developments in organization, though on a smaller scale, have occurred in the case of agriculture and small business.

The fact that all three groups have organized partly for defense against the ancient depredations of big business does not alter the likelihood that deficit spending will encourage their further growth by giving them a shining target, and will also, by reason of such organization, bring about price rises before bringing full employment.

NOR IS IT altered by the fact that, freed from the risks of major depressions, business ought to be satisfied with less profit and labor ought to have less reason to prolong the job by obstructive and cost-raising tactics. Given the power, given the feeling of being exploited that many business and labor groups have been nursing even while incomparably better off than ever before, and given the prospects of unlimited purchasing power bolstering up demand—and it would not be human to resist raising prices.

But organized power may not be the only source of upward pressure on prices under spending for full employment. It is possible to say without prejudice that many who seek work are not worth hiring at minimum or union wages, unless prices rise to subsidize employers to hire them despite their often pathetic inefficiency. The same can be said of a great many inefficient businesses which can cover costs only if diluted by rising prices.

THIS IS NOT, of course, an argument against full employment or unions, or even a prediction of runaway inflation, but merely a suggestion that spending for full employment is apt to cost more deficits than many people expect and that an uncontrolled stable price level might not result in full employment unless the latter is set at a level perhaps below the 60 million estimated to be in the peacetime labor force.

It might be wise, therefore, not to set our sights too high at first but rather to experiment continuously for the highest level of employment attainable without risk of substantial price rises. This, of course, means spending not for full employment, but for maximum employment at stable prices. It is a less pretentious goal but a more honest one, and if the sponsors of spending for full employment sincerely desire stable prices and firmly believe they are compatible with full employment, how can they object to stating their goal in these terms?

The End.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

'Tito, Totalitarian'

It has usually seemed to me that your editorial page has a great breadth of view and understanding. I feel somewhat let down this morning.

I refer to the editorial on "Tito the Totalitarian." I don't know what kind of a person Tito really is. But I do understand that Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, and a great deal more of Europe is in many respects in a continuing medieval stage, with a few "dynastic" groups owning most things, and a stratified and consequently unprogressive society. Mexico was in many respects in the same condition in 1910, and Madero could have found no peaceful and successful solution for it, because people do not give up what they possess and can "legally" claim except at the hands of violence, as long as they direct government, or are able to control it.

It seems to me that Russia is recognizing this need for change—violent change, if you like—and that we are trying to play pretty, and pretending that we can let the kings and their politicians (who are the politicians of the "haves") back in, and still achieve the tremendous social change that is necessary for real progress. Aren't you ignoring the fact that conditions there and here are and have always been very different—that we never faced the problem of stratified society and complete unbalance of "haves" and "have nots"? Do we have to hate and fear Russia to such an extent that we line up with the reactionaries? We did in Spain, for all practical purposes—to our shame.

You may say that what you are for is a "democratic" government in Yugoslavia. When did people ever move from medievalism to democracy in a peaceful step? We were the radicals of 1775. And now we are dead set against the radicals of Europe of 1945.

ADMIRING READER.
Chevy Chase, Md., Aug. 1.

Naturally the question of recognition and what financial and material help shall be given to Yugoslavia will be coming up soon for decision. The matter for consideration here is not what Tito desires but whether the people of Yugoslavia have been given the chance to express their real desires in the form of government they want without foreign interference as was pointed out in your editorial, and, also whether there is freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly in that land. Certainly we did not enter this war to see the color of one type of totalitarian dictatorship changed to that of another color.

Small nations should have the right to form their own regional self-sustaining, economic confederations so that they would be free of the power politics of large nations and also have their regional interests equitably voiced in a World League. Naturally the concept of a World League should eventually be changed from the present oligarchical one to one that is more democratic on the basis of equality and regional representations.

G. I. JOE.
Washington, Aug. 16.

Your editorial typifies the reactionary, pro-Fascist-leaning intelligence service, reporters and observers, now terribly busy serving debased interests and ulterior designs, who have made such misrepresentations about Tito.

The conscientious cross-section of American public opinion, as to the bravery and sacrifice of the Yugoslav people, by which, no doubt, hundreds of thousands of American lives have been spared, could not, we feel sure, condone nor disregard a propaganda, domestic or foreign, promulgating democracy of a sort (in reverse), which we ourselves would not want to accept.

Marshal Tito, the organizer of the illustrious Liberation Front, so recognized by all united top leaders only before yesterday as it were, is not only the Prime Minister today, but the leader of combined home parties who gathered around him on the humane principles and national policy he has so nobly and clearly proclaimed. It is his sacred duty to carry out the national will! What is missing, much to the regret of the few, is the blue-blood depraved oligarchies, its entourage and their devotees, who can no longer sit on the backs of the people.

L. R. BESTER.
Washington, Aug. 18.

Draft Ex-Workers

The editorial in your edition of August 20 on "Demobilization," as well as the letters on "Keeping the Draft" in your letters column the same date, seem to overlook one point. Too much emphasis has been laid on the fact that a continuation of the draft means the drafting of boys who are 18 years old. We are told that it is but a matter of weeks before there will be from five to eight million unemployed workers. Why not draft those men up to 38 years of age who are now out of work?

The limited-service men in this country have been good soldiers now for three and four years on the basis of six weeks of basic training. Presumably, these highly skilled and essential workers who now find themselves unemployed could be trained in a like period to take the jobs we now fill. If this is a democratic country, let's make it democratic for everyone. Give us our chance to find those new jobs, live with our loved ones, and let some others make their contribution in a way other than the purchase of those 3 per cent interest bonds.

G.I. YANKEE.
Fort Belvoir, Va., August 21.

Housing Suggestion

One thing that would help solve the housing problem would be to build an apartment house, or houses in the vicinity of MacLean Gardens. This property was bought by the Government for the purpose of housing people here in connection with the war emergency. There is a great deal of acreage going to waste near the corner of Macomb on Wisconsin ave. while a lot of people argue over I don't know just what—but there is that vacant property. It should be used. It is very high land and could stand an apartment 14 stories high as the property runs back for nearly two blocks.

HOMER HOUSER.
Washington, August 8.

Ossietsky's Experience

One thought frequently expressed is, that no organization can be more powerful than the people behind it. To emphasize this point I would like to call attention to a little episode, that happened long before this war started, but that clearly indicated what we were heading for.

It was about 1930 when a liberal German editor published an article in his magazine (Carl von Ossietsky in "Die Weltbuehne") indicating that German commercial aircraft were being built in such a manner that they could immediately be converted into military planes. This was clearly a violation of the treaty of Versailles, since Germany was not allowed to have any military aircraft. The article called for an investigation of these matters and the result was that the publisher was prosecuted for treason and sentenced to several years' imprisonment.

Naturally this was known in France and England, but no one cared enough to do anything about it, or perhaps it was felt there that the rearmament of Germany was not such a bad thing. Ossietsky did not serve out the full sentence, but when the Nazis came to power he was imprisoned again and he died in a concentration camp, because he believed that peace was the best course for Germany and the world.

The revelation made called clearly for action. There was the machinery but where was the will to act? This is one of the crucial points. Unless the signers of the Charter show sincerity and the determination to act when it comes to things like the episode described above, our chances for a more lasting peace are slim indeed.

SERGT. HANS JOVISHOFF.
Arlington, Va., August 19.

New Inductees

Readers of the Stars and Stripes in Italy were aghast to see the alarming proposal of Senator William Langer of North Dakota that all men recently inducted into the Army and who have not yet been overseas be discharged and returned to their homes. What, may we ask, is to happen to thousands of us who will be forced to serve in the Army of Occupation although we have already given two or more years of service at home, abroad, and in the front lines? How much longer are we to endure having our personalities run into the ground by the military caste? How much longer are we to sweat out the Army of Occupation, and watch the official clique carve out a fortune for themselves, hogging the best hotels, apartments and villas, restaurants, recreation facilities, and Government-owned motor transportation, in the same odious manner shown already in Italy? Who will relieve us who wish to complete our educations, learn a trade or profession, rejoin our families, embark upon, or resume a business career?

PVT. A. P. M.
Italy, Aug. 6.

One Thought

This being my first, and perhaps last letter-to-the-editor, I have but one objective . . . to get this word to our spokesmen, leaders and representatives: our phase of the activity has been completed . . . yours continues . . . WIN THE PEACE.

BACK FROM PACIFIC.
Washington, Aug. 15.

Ignores Wage-Price Tieup

Order on Reconversion Fails to Lift Control, May Even Prolong It

By Leo Wolman

The President's executive order on reconversion of August 18 contains the most far-reaching collection of economic policies ever promulgated by a public authority in the United States in peace time.

Though issued as a temporary and interim measure to facilitate the processes of reconversion, it is hard to see how some of these policies, if they are enforced, can be dropped within any reasonable period of time. Though, also, it is the evident intention of the President "to move as rapidly as possible . . . toward the removal of price, wage, production and other controls," the powers and responsibilities imposed upon control agencies by the executive order imply prolonged tenure and more difficult problems of interpretation and enforcement than these agencies faced during the war.

The executive order instructs the appropriate bodies to support prices—i. e. keep them from declining. Thus, the "Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Loan Administrator and the Director of Economic Stabilization shall . . . support prices . . ." and "take such further measures as may be necessary to prevent any collapse of values . . ."

While prices are to be supported, presumably at their present levels, the cost of living or the general level of prices is to be kept from advancing. At the same time, wage increases are to be permitted and under specified conditions of a most general character, ordered.

Jobs Seem Cut Out for Existing Agencies

And, as the War Labor Board has already indicated, it will not sanction reductions in wages, except perhaps where they result from a change in job, if then.

Aside from anything else, the executive order is a firm undertaking by the Federal Government to support the war levels of living costs and of prices in general (including services, real estate, etc.) and to raise the general level of wages.

In terms of policy making and administration, existing agencies would seem to have their jobs cut out for them. The Price Administrator and, under appropriate conditions, the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized "to remove gross inequities or to correct maladjustments" (in other words to raise some prices) provided that these corrections do not lift the cost of living or the price level.

To protect the country against this contingency, these officials are instructed to see to it:

1—That price increases so granted "do not cause price increases at later levels of production or distribution" and

2—That price controls are improved and tightened "in those fields which are important in relation to production costs or the cost of living in which . . . the controls have hitherto been insufficiently effective."

This does not sound like lifting control. On the contrary, it seems to afford Chester Bowles new opportunity to exercise his skill and experience.

WLB Granted Wider Powers Over Wages

The War Labor Board no longer passes on voluntary wage increases —those arrived at by collective bargaining or granted voluntarily by the employer. Such increases, if they lead to requests for higher prices or to resistance to "otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings" will presumably be passed upon by the OPA, or its equivalent.

WLB, meanwhile, is granted what seems to be wider powers to raise wages. As before, the board retains the authority to approve wage increases intended to correct gross inequities. But, on paper anyhow, this authority seems to be vastly extended by empowering the board to sanction "such increases as may be necessary to correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy."

This broad language, which gives the board all the authority it needs and much more than it should have over the wage level and structure of this country, would have sufficed, if it had been effective on those occasions, to settle all of the coal miners' strikes of the war years.

The executive order continues the fiction that wages and prices are unrelated. For the period of their existence it gives administrative agencies new and unexampled discretionary powers. If it is enforced, it will encourage more excessive demands than we would otherwise have and it will cost the people of this country, labor included, a pretty penny.

REHABILITATION OF FASCISM AND DESTRUCTION OF COLONIAL EMPIRE
300 BILLION DEBT
USA
FRUITS OF VICTORY
SOUTH AMERICA
INDIA
HE CAN'T DO THIS TO US!
CERTAINLY NOT I NEED 8 BILLION DOLLARS
U.S. LEND LEASE DISCONTINUED
40 HOUR WEEK AND 65 AN HOUR MINIMUM WAGE
U.S. GUARANTEED JOBS FOR ALL AND $5 A WEEK FOR NOTHING
LABOR
HOW IS THE GOVERNMENT WILL ONLY GUARANTEE PROFITS ON BUSINESS?
TAX REDUCTION

THE LINE FORMS AT THE RIGHT

Worth Cost

U. S. Need For Defense Still Great

By Ernest Lindley

In estimating to what extent and how rapidly atomic explosives will make other forms of destruction obsolete, military experts do not have a much better basis for judgment than ordinary laymen.

Atomic explosives have been used only in bombs, are limited in supply. To make sure bombs dropped on Japan were not wasted, special crews were given long and exacting training. The bombs were not used, as it happened, until we had overwhelming air superiority.

LINDLEY

As General Arnold had indicated, it probably will not be long until rockets and pilotless planes can be directed accurately over immense distances. But he suggested also the possibility of developing chaser —or interceptor—rockets which would locate the enemy's rockets in the stratosphere or ionosphere and explode them.

Harder to Imagine

But an air-tight defense against atomic explosives, whether delivered by piloted plane, pilotless plane or rocket, is even harder to imagine than development of the bomb itself. The German V-2 was not eliminated until factories which produced it were destroyed or captured. If Germany had produced an atomic explosive, the Allies probably would have risked most of their airborne troops in efforts to destroy the plants.

Research obviously must have a large place in our postwar military program. But, meanwhile, it would be risky to assume that atomic bombs have suddenly rendered worthless all the rest of our military paraphernalia or that our exclusive possession of these bombs—which will be only temporary—makes it safe to do without Army, Navy and a large air force.

Without counting the atomic bomb, we come out of the war with the world's largest and most modern armed force. Our Army is not the largest, but its equipment, in many respects, is the most advanced.

In drafting postwar plans, all branches of the armed services are going on the assumption that if there is another major war, the United States is likely to be the first target. This is not only a reasonable assumption, but the only safe one on which to rely. It means we must make ourselves as impregnable as we can and be ready to strike back instantly.

None Can Guess

There are too many imponderables to permit anyone to guess how much the most secure defense we can provide would cost 10 or 15 years from now. But in the first postwar years it might be expected to cost at least 10 or 12 billion dollars annually. This would allow about five billions for the Navy, three or four for the Air Force, three or four for the Army.

That would be a large sum by comparison with our previous peacetime expenditures, but a small price for maintaining our preeminence on land, sea and in the air.

U. S.-British Relation, Particularly in Trade, Big Postwar Problem

By Mark Sullivan

A major problem for the Administration and for Congress is our relation to Britain—that is, our economic relation. Britain has gone Socialist. We are going on with free enterprise.

If this were a matter of Britain being Socialist internally, and we practicing private enterprise internally, the answer would be easy. It would be live and let live. It would be governed by the rule that we should not question what Britain as a nation chooses to do in its domestic affairs, nor Britain question what we do.

But right now the relation between the two is made complex by a specific question which our government faces, the question whether we should extend financial and economic aid to Britain.

Would Hurt Ourselves

Ordinarily, there would be little argument about this, because we are the wealthier nation, because of our close tie with Britain during the war, because of our kinship of ideas, and because it would help world recovery

It may be that we will give Britain the help. It may be that the British experiment will stop short of extreme socialism. What is here written is the reaction America would be likely to have if the announced intentions of the extreme left-wing" Socialist leaders were carried out. This may not happen. The more responsible leaders such as Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin seem to contemplate a more reasonable course.

Help from us would be an aid in making the British experiment in socialism successful. It is inherent in our conviction that the experiment, if conducted in fair competition with free enterprise, cannot succeed. However that may be, there is no obligation on us to make the British experiment successful. By the act of endowing the British experiment, we would directly attack our own system of free enterprise.

Certain spokesmen of the new party in power in Britain say it is their intention to promote socialism in other countries. Hence, whatever aid we extend toward strengthening socialism in Britain will help to spread socialism internationally.

In the world as a whole socialism and free enterprise are in competition, with America as the champion of free enterprise. Certainly we are not called upon to help extend the competing socialism.

Harmful Results Seen

Apart from extending socialism as an idea, any help we gave to Britain under an extreme Socialist government would work to our detriment in international trade. In Britain under Socialist government, international trade must become a government monopoly. International trade is Britain's chief industry. In the nationalizing of industry generally, it is certain to include international trade.

Consider how this will affect us. At present, an American business firm can do business direct with an English business firm. The two make bargains, buy or sell, according to the terms they make with each other. This is free enterprise operating internationally.

But if Britain makes international trade a government monopoly, the condition changes greatly to the disadvantage of American business.

All business in Britain becomes one buyer or one seller, as the case may be, while in America business remains hundreds of buyers and hundreds of sellers acting individually. Where in any transaction there is on one side 100 sellers and on the other side a single buyer or 100 buyers with one seller, the individual is under a hopeless disadvantage.

Face Two Alternatives

The condition would operate not only as respects trade between the United States and Britain, but even more harshly as respects trade of the two countries with third countries. In such a country as Brazil, for example, the condition would consist of an individual American firm competing against a British government monopoly. The British monopoly could, if it chose, in one line of trade or another fix a price which would be aided by government subsidy and thus compel the American business firm to sell at a loss or not at all.

In short, with British international trade a government monopoly, American business would be forced to one of two alternatives. Either we should be obliged to abandon international trade, with seriously detrimental effects on our own property and standard of living, or we should, in self defense, make our own international trade monopoly. The latter course would be on our part a long step toward going into socialism ourselves, for it is hardly practicable to make international trade a government monopoly and at the same time keep domestic on another basis.

Few Can Agree On Bankruptcy For Germany

By Edd Johnson

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Berlin—Germany is bankrupt and the question occupying forces are trying to decide is just how bankrupt we want Germany to be, to become and to remain.

Some people want Germany put back on a solvent basis immediately so they can go home. They are backed by those eager to do business with the resurrected country. Others feel the minute occupation forces leave, the Germans will start preparing for war again.

May Repudiate Debt

Germany is bankrupt in that it has a tremendous national debt and little national income. Leaving out reparations, there is not much chance of Germany paying off either interest or principal for a long time. And she probably will have to repudiate a great part of it.

Banks and insurance companies are loaded with German national bonds—promissory notes signed by the Hitler government. Eighty to 90 per cent of their assets are government securities.

Aims in Conflict

If the Allies are not to wreck the financial structure, we have got to keep up the pretense that these institutions are relatively solvent. At the same time the Potsdam Declaration aims at decentralization of financial power.

If we pauperize Germany, we may have to feed her 67 million mouths ourselves. If we do not we cannot guarantee she will not prefer guns to butter.

Morgenthau, Pinch-Hitting for Pearson, Says:

Occupying Germany No Job for GI

(In Drew Pearson's absence, former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau contributes a guest column on how to handle postwar Germany.)

By Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

New York.—In September, 1944, President Roosevelt asked me to outline the plan for the treatment of Germany after her defeat.

He knew I had devoted a great deal of thought to the subject and he wished to take a plane to the Quebec Conference which was to be held in a few days. As Secretary of the Treasury I had been led into the whole problem of reparations, currency and financial controls. I had seen that these could not be divorced from the broader aspects of what to do with Germany.

In recent weeks we have seen how narrowly America averted disaster. Had the Germans been able to unleash the atom bomb on which they were feverishly working, the war might well have had a more tragic climax. The invention of this weapon points up even more clearly the need for rigid controls on Germany in the postwar world.

I have been working on a book on the control of Germany. One interesting and provocative point is the entire question of whether it is wise to keep American boys in Germany in an army of occupation. Some of us have probably noted, for instance, the remark of an American soldier who had just been presented with a glass of beer, a smile from a pretty girl and a flower from a small child. "These Krauts ain't so bad."

Americans Sympathetic

That remark sums up the reason why United States troops should not be a part of the long-term army of occupation. The unidentified private who expressed this opinion in tones indicating a pleasant surprise was one of the first to enter Cologne. He shared the views of many thousands.

A day or two later, one of his comrades, Sergt, Francis Mitchell, explained why Americans could not hold much of a grudge against their civilian enemies. The sergeant had been fighting hard for weeks. He was doing a hard job efficiently. He knew the Nazis were guilty of horrible brutalities. But he could not connect these bloody excesses with the smiling, apparently friendly people in Cologne.

Too Easily Touched

He said he and his fellows just hadn't been trained to resist kindness from a good-looking fraulein or a motherly woman or a gentle old man or a wistful child. He thought it was pleasant that young women offered him beer, that housewives gave him food, that people cheered and waved as if they were being liberated.

Americans are pretty proud of fellows like Sergeant Mitchell. It is good to know they can fight so well and not lose sympathy for others, response to kindness and consideration. Bitter and brutal experience has neither embittered nor brutalized them. But by the same token it has not equipped them to appraise the significance of the German reaction to their presence.

It is natural for Germans to become meek and inoffensive to all appearances whenever they are confronted with soldiers or the obvious label of arbitrary authority. It is not conscious hypocrisy that makes them anxious to please, fawning and a little subservient, for they have been trained in obedience to force rather than in obedience to justice.

No men in the armies of the United Nations are likely to be so susceptible as Americans to the danger of this people's bid for compassion.

The misery of hunger and cold is bound to be extreme in Germany this winter. The American soldier in the army of occupation has not seen the devastation of Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Norway and Czechoslovakia. He has seen little of the suffering of France, Belgium and Holland. In his heart he compares the lot of Germans with the city or town or countryside from which he came. The tendency is for him to believe the Germans are more destitute and miserable than any other people, and they are sure to tell him so.

Ready Victim

Soon he will become, if he is not now, a ready victim to a campaign for relaxing police rules and for more lenient treatment of Germany.

On the other hand, the argument that it is more important to feed Greeks than Germans seems extremely logical to a Greek soldier. It is not difficult to persuade a French poilu that it is better to keep French homes warm next winter than provide fuel for German homes. Stories of continued shortages in their own home communities harden Russian, British, Belguim, Dutch and other troops against the demands of Germans.

Therefore, it is not merely a sentimental desire to get our boys back that prompts the proposal that they remain in Germany only so long as it takes to supervise the complete disarmament of the Reich and to hasten the dismantling of German heavy industry.

Americans remaining in Germany after that should be only our members of those boards and commissions which will deal with the various aspects of control, as well as our share of the variety of technicians needed to carry out the work.

The same argument applies to all other non-European troops.

Not America's Role

The disinclination to have Americans share in policing Germany is no reflection of a desire to withdraw from American responsibilities in helping maintain peace. The majority of Americans are eager to have their country play its full part on the international stage. But development of a peaceful world calls for each nation to contribute what it can best perform.

The duties of an army of occupation in Germany are not in the role Americans are best suited to act. Europeans understand that and will be satisfied to provide the men if our cooperation is indicated by membership on the commissions which set policy, on the technical staffs which try to carry it out and on the high military command.

It is no aspersion on the American soldier to adjudge him too inexperienced in international banditry to serve as a guard in the German reformatory. The misfortunes of Europe have put its soldiers through the bitter training which fits them to serve most efficiently in the surveillance of Germany. They are willing and able to do the job. Americans can be content with the honor their men have won in the incomparable fight they have fought—and bring them home.

Public Opposed to Using Gas, But Approves Atomic Bombing

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

An odd twist in public thinking comes to light as a result of questioning people throughout the Nation on use of the atomic bomb against Japanese cities.

The public, unwilling to approve use of poison gas against the Japanese, indorses overwhelmingly the use of the devastating atomic bomb.

The Gallup Poll

This opinion is the same in every major section of the country, among both men and women, all age groups and all educational levels.

"Do you approve or disapprove of using the new atomic bomb on Japanese cities?"

APPROVE	85%
DISAPPROVE	10
NO OPINION	5

The question dealing with use of poison gas was asked before the atomic bomb was used:

"Would you favor or oppose using poison gas against the Japanese if doing so would reduce the number of American soldiers who are killed and wounded?"

FAVOR USING GAS	40%
OPPOSED	49
NO OPINION	11

The amazing unanimity of opinion concerning use of the atomic bomb is shown in the following tables

	App. Use Atomic Bomb	Disapp. Use Atomic Bomb	No Opin.
Ages			
21-29	86%	10%	4%
30-49	85	10	5
50 & over	83	10	4
Sex			
Men	86%	9	5
Women	83	11	6

U. S. Bombers Now Carrying Human Loads

Port Lyautey, Morocco (AP).—The huge Flying Fortress was being loaded for its mission. Husky crew members passed the cargo carefully from man to man. It wasn't bombs they were handling this trip. The cargo was French children.

The same planes that once bombed the Germans out of France now are taking French refugees back to it. The remnants of the Eighth Air Force—the 92nd and 384th Bombardment Groups—had been flying 85-point men from Istres, France, to Casablanca and returning with empty planes.

Air Force Volunteers

At the same time, 22,000 French refugees in Morocco were trying to get back to France. The Eighth Air Force volunteered to transport them free of charge and the Fortress crews got a new job.

In the last six weeks more than 7000—mostly women and children —have been returned, 10 to a plane, 200 daily.

Passenger lists are made up by the French authorities and baggage is cleared by the Air Transport Command.

French Enough

"Boy, did we have trouble at first," said Lieut. Eli Faye, Greensburg, Pa., in charge of clearances. "They'd bring in luggage as big as a table. And the kids were climbing all over the plane, opening doors and everything."

"We bring 40 GI's down a trip, but 10 Frenchmen are enough to take back," said S/Sergt. Victor J. Riordan, Milwaukee.

"Whatever our families send us from home, we always save to bring on this trip," said Lieut. Harry A. Shinkle, jr., Topeka, Kans. "These French sure are starved."

Midwest Will Suffer Drought In 1947, Scientist Forecasts

By Zenith Henkin

Bowling Green, Ohio (AP).—Come 1947, there'll be a drought in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and maybe Kansas and northern Wisconsin, but rainfall for the rest of this year and into early 1946 will be heavier than normal, says Dr. Edwin Lincoln Moseley, professor emeritus of biology at Bowling Green (Ohio) State University and a nationally recognized scientist and naturalist.

The 80-year-old naturalist, winner of a dozen scientific honors and regarded as one of the State's leading biologists, does his forecasting by figuring out a weather cycle, then checking it by reading tree rings and oldest available weather records.

Dr. Moseley holds that weather runs in cycles of 90.4 years. Heavier rainfall than normal in the spring of 1856 means that the fall of 1946 will be pretty wet, Dr. Moseley explains.

Predicts Wider Rings

Also, the tree rings for both 1856 and 1946 should be wider than normal because the tree received more moisture and grew faster.

Tying in this theory with weather records, Dr. Moseley finds that periods of heavy or lesser rainfall in the 90.4-year cycle are accurately recorded generally both by trees and man.

Though they seem to come from the general direction of out on a limb, the Bowling Green naturalist's predictions are the result of years of painstaking study of more than 500 ancient trees—some of them as old as 1494—and the collection of venerable United States weather data.

Dr. Moseley predicted the 1939 summer drought and the end of the dry spell in 1943. His forecast of a 1947 drought is backed up by the fact there has been a drought at every 90.4-year period as far as there are available tree records.

Reading the tree rings is headache No. 1 in Dr. Moseley's method. Rain isn't the only factor that affects the tree rings' width. Soil, location, amount of sunlight, parasitic attacks and fire have to be taken into account.

Also the boundary lines of the rings often are vague and hard to trace.

Writes Best Sellers

Dr. Moseley's work, however, already has had practical application by farmers and other scientists are working on the same problem.

Dr. Moseley holds the first emeritus professorship granted at Bowling Green, is curator of the university's museum of natural history, is author of three natural science best-sellers and 19 articles and pamphlets and is an honorary life member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Michigan Academy of Science, Art and Letters, the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and the Ohio Journal of Science all have recognized his weather forecasting work.

Cholera Vaccine To Aid Millions

Newark, Del. (AP).—There is new hope for famine-ravaged millions of the Far East in a potent, single-dose cholera vaccine developed here by the Biochemical Research Foundation of Franklin Institute.

Through use of a liquid culture requiring a minimum of equipment and no special skill, a laboratory technician in a field station can produce 65,000 doses of serum within four or five days.

Army Rushes 'Moving-Day' Job in Britain

By Helen Camp

London (AP).—One of the biggest combination housecleaning-inventory-moving day projects in history is under way at salvage depots in England as the United States Army prepares to move itself bag and baggage from the island.

Every item from shoelaces and instrument needles to armored tank transports and radar sets has to be sorted, cleaned, repaired, inspected and processed—either for occupation forces, return to the United States or sale.

At the Toddington Vehicle Storage Depot—the only one in the United Kingdom base—Capt. B. L. Graves, Dublin, Ga., is in charge of 14,500 vehicles in a space originally planned for 5000 and is getting more at the rate of 6000 monthly.

Sells Metal Scrap

At the Ashchurch Ordnance Depot, Maj. Charles Grosvenor, formerly of Scranton, Pa., and East Orange, N. J., is in charge of 18,450 tons of Signal Corps equipment—divided into nine classes and 11,000 items.

In the ordnance maintenance department of the same base, Maj. Harold Beavon, Martins Ferry, Ohio, supervises the processing of 500 bicycles daily and now has 35,000 on hand, all scheduled for occupation forces.

In the only remaining ordnance repair unit in the United Kingdom base, Capt. Victor W. Deacon, Dearborn, Mich., decides whether vehicles should be repaired or salvaged—if they need 40 to 50 per cent new parts they are "cannibalized" and the metal scrap is sold to the British.

Credit Problem As Lend-Lease Comes to End

By the Associated Press

Both United States and foreign economic authorities are trying to determine the effect of the end of America's gigantic war-born lend-lease program on the economy of Europe, which has been propped up to a considerable extent in recent months by the flow of food, industrial and transportation equipment and other supplies from this country.

Quick Credit Needed

In the main these supplies will continue to move, for the time at least, since many millions of dollars' worth already are on order and financial arrangements have been provided. But the way in which urgently needed new orders are to be financed remains to be worked out.

American officials say the end of lend-lease must be followed by quick moves to make credit available to foreign purchasers, through the Export-Import Bank, in order to avoid economic and political unrest in Europe.

The principal lend-lease countries are Britain, Russia, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and China.

Must Clarify Terms

A basic problem is that the foreign purchasers are short on dollars and do not yet know what volume of credit or what terms they may obtain here. Another problem is that some of the countries affected have given more in goods to the United States than this country has given to them.

Belgian officials here said their country had provided 120 million dollars of reciprocal lend-lease supplies and services, but had received from the United States only 40 million dollars out of a total of 140 million dollars' worth requested.

Seabees' Arctic Trek for Oil Sets New High in Exploration

By Leo Cullinane

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One of the greatest and most dangerous treks in the history of arctic exploration has just been completed by the Navy's Seabees, who pushed their way northward through Alaskan ice and wilderness to within a few hundred miles of the North Pole to unearth oil reserves which the Navy describes as having "immense value."

To accomplish this feat the Seabees had to bring the "world's heaviest construction machinery" to a remote region of Alaska known formerly only to whaling ships and dog teams.

Only a national emergency would bring the Navy's Alaskan oil properties under complete development. But the Navy wanted to know whether oil in large quantity existed in this reserve covering 35,000 square miles at the northernmost tip of Alaska, near a point called Wainwright and the Delong Mountains.

Encounter Ice, Fog

The expedition under the leadership of Capt. Bart W. Gillespie, of San Gabriel, Calif., set out with 8200 tons of freight, eight times the weight of the standard polar exploration gear. The ships moved into Bering Sea and the Arctic with PBY's flying as lookouts for dangerous ice floes.

The expedition reached the ice fields ready for a year's seclusion. Amphibious landings had to be made at carefully selected sites off Point Barrow and Cape Simpson, beyond Barrow, but the enemy this time was the violent Arctic ice—no docks or ramps being possible. LCM's and pontoon barges, the latter husky, sturdily built and self-propelled, took the men and their equipment ashore. The unloading had to be done 3 miles off shore in shifting ice. They encountered fog. But time was too precious to wait for favorable weather.

An airstrip was begun immediately to provide for air communication with the outside before September ice-locked the Arctic.

A camp was established with warehouses to protect machinery against humidity and extreme temperatures. Geologists and oil-well drillers previously had determined the best site for drilling the first well—at Umiat, on the Colville River, 180 air miles from Point Barrow.

No Accidents Recorded

This proved one of the most desolate points in an isolated country, totally devoid of inhabitants. It was to this point that the expedition's detachment had to make its way with this ponderous equipment. With bulldozers for locomotives, trains of tractor-sleds, snow-jeeps and other ingeniously heated equipment, the strange, modern ice-caravan made its way to Umiat.

In the course of its journeys the caravan suffered 50-degrees-below-zero weather. No fatalities or serious accidents were recorded.

There was strong, skeptical opposition to the expedition from Point Barrow to Umiat on the ground of its "impossibility." Yet, in the face of this opposition, 2500 miles of ice and snow were covered from January 24 to April 28, 1945.

Actually, three trips were made, not one. And more than 1000 tons of heavy oilfield and runway-construction equipment and fuel and provisions were carried without interruption.

Today at Point Barrow there is every known aid to aerial operation, and a plane can land there as easily, says Captain Gillespie, as at La Guardia Field.

Preliminary surveys have been made for outlets, so that the oil will move easily to convenient centers of distribution.

Bach's A Minor Concerto To Be Heard at Gallery; Band Programs Listed

Richard Bales will conduct the National Gallery String Orchestra in a concert at 8 p. m. today in the east garden court. Jan Tomasov, concertmaster of the National Orchestra, will be soloist in Bach's A minor concerto. The program includes Carl Bach's Symphony No. 3 in C major, Quincy Porter's Music for Strings, and Chaikovski's Serenade in C major.

TOMASOV

Allen Anderson, Winifred Bane, Jonathan Hamrick, Howard Linton and Anne Watkins will be heard in a piano recital at 5 p. m. today in Phillips Memorial Gallery. The program includes compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Debussy, Ravel, Albeniz, Cherepnin, Chopin and Skryabin. Geraldine Swenson, soprano, will contribute two songs by Gabriel Faure.

Lois Hoag, assistant organist and choir director for the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, will give a recital on the great organ on Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. Her program follows: Chorale (Buxtehude), Aria from Concerto No. 10 (Handel), Schafe Koennen Sicher Weiden (Bach), Komm, Gott, Schoepfer, Heiliger Geist (Bach), Madrigal (Sowerby), Credo in Unum Deum (Titcomb), Cibavit Eos (Titcomb), Meditation (Vierne), Carillon (Vierne).

Franceska Kaspar Lawson, resident soprano, who has been on summer vacation at Bluemont, sang for the Purcellville Garden Club last Friday with Mrs. N. B. Hawthorne as accompanist.

Franklin B. Charles will lead the Soldiers' Home Band in three concerts this week on Tuesday and Thursday at 6:30 p. m. and Saturday at 6 p. m. in the upper bandstand. Tuesday's program includes marches by Sousa and Dillon, selections from Rodgers' "Oklahoma," and numbers by Fink, Lombard, Fitch, Brown and Smith. Ravel's "Bolero" will be played Tuesday in a popular program. On Saturday will be heard the overture to an unfamiliar opera by Adolphe Adam, "Giralda," together with selections from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" and pieces by Shimerka, Wood, Burke, Franghiser, Olsen and Sewell.

Joseph d'Urso will lead the Junior Optimist Band (Washington Boys' Club) in the final summer neighborhood concert on Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Fairlawn Park, Anacostia, between the Sousa Bridge and the 11th st. bridge.

Lieut. Charles Brendler will lead the Navy Band in an American concert at 8:30 p. m. today at the Potomac Watergate. The soloists will be Leonard B. Smith, cornet, and Homer Phillips, trombone. On the program are compositions by Herbert, Hadley, Kern, Morrisey, Pryor, Ventry, Adams, Lang, Hosmer, Brendler, Rodgers, Franghiser, Rogers, Malneck, Rose and Gould. The band will also be heard tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Capitol Plaza in a program that includes the finale from Dvorak's ninth symphony, Alec Templeton's "Mozart Matriculates," Grofe's potpourri of Friml melodies, and selections from Wright's "Song of Norway."

Capt. William F. Santelmann will lead the Marine Band tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Barracks bandstand and on Wednesday at the same hour in Capitol Plaza. Edward Masters, cornet, and Charles Owen, xylophone, will be soloists at both concerts.

Capt. George S. Howard will conduct the Army Air Forces Band at its summer farewell concert in Capitol Plaza at 8 p. m. on Friday. The soloists will be Sergt. Glenn Darwin, baritone; T/Sergt. Gordon Pulis, trombone, and Sergt. James Wilbur, clarinet. The program follows: "Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa), "Love's Enchantment" (Pryor), "Voices of Spring" (Strauss), "Clarinet Impromptu" (Wilber), "Song of the Open Road" (Malotte), "Three Little Messerschmidts" (Beittel-Layton), "Gremlins Ball" (Hill), "Boogie-Woogie Washerwoman" (arr. Rantsch).

Ramon Tapeles, Filipino violinist, composer and conductor, has organized an orchestra, the Free Filipine Symphony, in Manila, but is rehearsing it under handicap. The Jap burned his home, music library and $18,000 violin. His equipment consists of seven pocket scores and his memory of others he learned while a member of the Milan (Italy) Orchestra. An appeal is being made in this country for scores, which may be sent to the Music Editor of The Washington Post, who will forward them. Tapeles is deeply interested in contemporary American music.

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. Special exhibition of Japanese war paintings and drawings by American artists. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of fine arts. American prints from permanent collection.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and Etchings by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. American prints and sculpture. Oils by Samuel Baldwin Pratt, to September 3.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Color aquatints by Ronault. Lithographs by Dammier.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Members' summer exhibition.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and E sts nw. Paintings and drawings of Italy by Staff Sergt. Joseph Kimmel.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Ceramics and textiles recently acquired.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1320 Connecticut ave. nw. Paintings, drawings and prints by Eric Miller.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group exhibition. Open daily, 6 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 5.

SWISS ALP CLIMBING IS VISITORS' FAVORITE SPORT

Another Invasion Goes On:

GI Sightseers, 1000 a Day, Are Pouring Into Switzerland

By Josef Israels II

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There's an invasion going on now in which everyone concerned seems happy. American soldiers, at a rate up to 1000 a day, have for the last month been pouring into Switzerland. At least 250,000 will be taking seven-day tours of this unique little nation which managed to stay neutral during World War II. The Swiss have polished their doorsteps and opened their arms wide for the first tourists in six years.

In many ways the GI's are finding Switzerland the same storybook country they always read about. But they're also seeing something else: Even a neutral can't remain unchanged in a world at war. Inside that tiny country they're finding a tangled web of wartime intrigue, shifting political forces and the curious Swiss doctrine of permanent neutrality strained almost to a breaking point by the worst of all wars.

Shout Welcome

All these soldiers won't make up the 10 per cent of national income the Swiss derived from tourists before the war. But, at $35 a head, it's a good start toward reestablishing the country's second industry. Its first has been neutrality.

I was among Switzerland's first postwar American tourists. I came from Italy, riding in an Army car through a border gate which the guards said they were opening for the first time in years. And thus I experienced what the GI's are going through now. For wherever I drove, through every section of Switzerland, the magic letters "USA" on the car brought shouts of welcome.

The Swiss also admired our cans of gasoline, which they call petrol. There is no gasoline in Switzerland for pleasure use, and almost none (at $1.25 a gallon) for business.

Despite that, American soldiers visiting Switzerland on rest leaves have a glorious opportunity to enjoy vacations. They'll see Geneva's lovely Lac Leman, will visit such watch factories as Patek Philippe, where some of the world's finest timepieces are made. They will see Gubelin's jewels—fabulous in cost and workmanship. The cooking, beer and wines of the cafes, the pretty girls and postcard-perfect scenery will delight them.

Laden with watches, silk stockings, cuckoo clocks and memories of some of the world's loveliest scenery, these Americans will return to occupied countries where hunger and unemployment remain, where beaten yet hopeful people too often make the liberators wonder how it is that they eat substantially in an Army mess while children starve a few houses away.

There probably will be expansive speeches in which the Swiss will gratefully acknowledge that, had Germany won, their country would have been swallowed into the Nazi maw despite pathetic defense measures.

Helped Our Airmen

With every adult Swiss male permanently mobilized, the government intended to withdraw into the high mountains in the middle of the country. At every turn fortification entrances were sunk into rocky hillsides. What lay behind them is a Swiss secret.

All these defenses would have been useless against any sizable invasion. But the little nation intended to sell her neutrality dearly.

Many Americans who stayed in Switzerland throughout the war have been irritated that the Swiss have made their professional neutrality such a profitable industry. But the Swiss answer that their government had a delicate path to travel in keeping both sides happy, while geographically at the mercy of the Nazis.

The little nation granted sanctuary to several thousand agents from both sides. To be able to shelter crashed American airmen, she had to offer the same welcome to the Nazis.

Our Office of Strategic Services, known to Americans as the "cloak and dagger boys," had a large staff in Switzerland. So did the Counter Intelligence Corps of the State Department. The Swiss, who probably couldn't have stopped it anyway, chose to shut their eyes to such wartime activities.

Kept Democracy

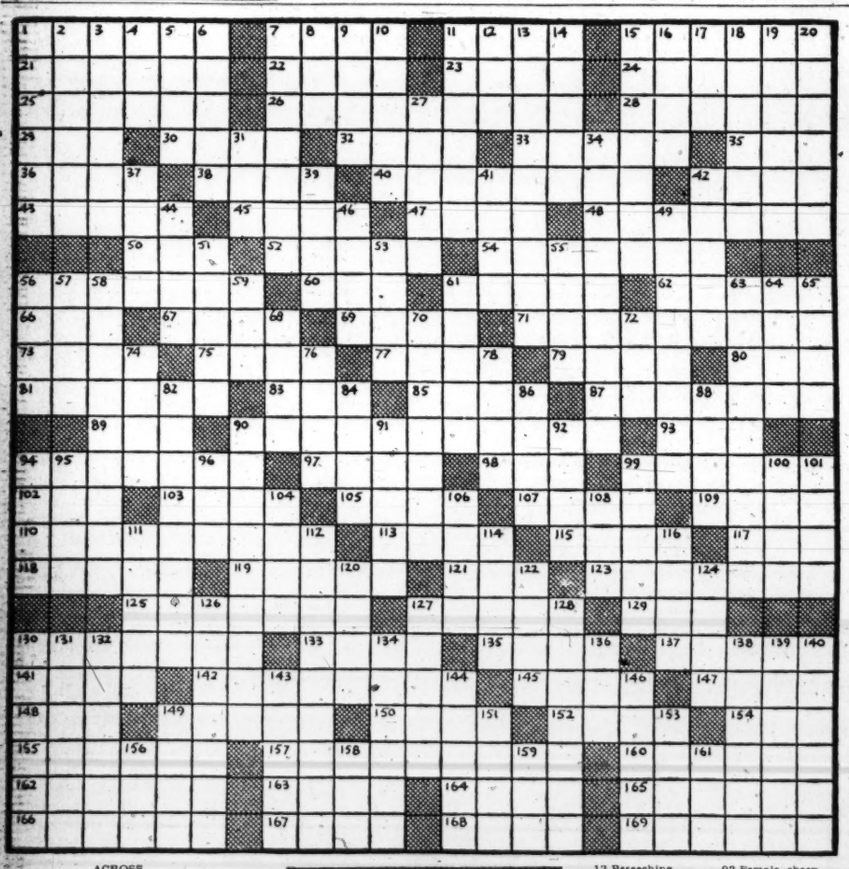
Now the Swiss must reorient their whole attitude toward the world.

What may be even more difficult for the country's leaders to take is a liberalization of internal politics which is bound to come when ideas and news from other lands once more begin to flow freely across the borders. With a victorious Russia on one side and a Socialist England on the other, Switzerland will almost certainly find herself absorbing ideologies that will go down hard with the conservative majority in Swiss life.

Socialist and Communist leaders, and the left-wing press, are already at work on Swiss labor and agriculture. They hope for big gains when the next elections are held in 1946.

This is the situation as I found it in Switzerland. The Swiss have succeeded in keeping a very potent form of democracy alive in a sea of fascism.

Now, with the coming of Americans, always well liked in Switzerland, the Swiss begin to see the daylight outside the bars of the prison Hitler built around them. Theirs, perhaps, was the world's most beautiful and comfortable prison—as well as perhaps its largest. And it served the best food. But it was a prison. And Switzerland hopes always to be free.



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ACROSS

1 Range
7 Book of the Bible
11 Swiss mountains
15 Censures
21 Implement
22 Defiance
24 Rumor
25 Silvery
26 Clock maker
28 Undivided
29 Remnant
30 Puppet
32 Planned itinerary
33 Restaurants
35 Swedish administrative district
36 On the open water
38 Chirp
40 Introduced
42 Fissure
43 Make indistinct
45 Above
47 Revise
48 Wildernesses
50 Horse and buggy
52 Discharges
54 Generous
56 Actors
60 Leguminous vegetable
61 Sunder
62 Category of classification
66 Fish eggs
67 Having a true Luster
69 Allowance for waste
71 Tending to radiate
73 Repute
75 Steep rugged rock
77 Eagerness for action
79 Part of a molecule
80 A swinging stroke
81 Coat of a mammal
83 Gentle blow
85 Increases laboriously
87 Pertaining to an English school
89 Frappe
90 Waned in interest
93 Electrical unit of reluctance
94 Merit
97 Insect
98 Pull
99 Flocks
102 Skill
103 Stemmed grain
105 Slat
107 Had being
109 Famous Italian name
110 Triads
113 Wainscot
115 Establish
117 Large cask
118 Pertaining to a spore sac
119 A man's man
121 Fleur-de-lis
123 Passage
125 Presume
127 Flat level surface
129 Appropriate
130 Vilifier
133 Hindu sacred writings
135 Talk irrationally
137 Acute discernments
141 Declare positively
142 To phlebotomize

DOWN

1 Beetle
2 Pithy expression
3 Acted selfishly
4 Prior to
5 Cleave
6 Prohibit
7 Gymnast
8 Dove's call
9 Civil wrong
10 One-masted vessel
11 Idolized
12 Fail behind
13 Beseeching
14 Ice pinnacle
15 Propagator
16 Optical glass
17 Dexterous
18 A drudge
19 Quixotically adventurous
20 Taxes
27 Enticements
31 Meadow
34 United
37 Breezy
39 Pageantry
41 Orderly arrangement of papers
42 Sublease
44 Deportment
46 Saucy person
49 Indian chief
51 Short prayer
53 A counterweight
55 Altar part of a church
56 To strengthen
57 Mineral deposit
58 Windy in speech
59 King's title
61 Bet
63 Members of a Russian terrorist party
64 Layer of the iris
65 Stitched
68 To cover a bet: colloq.
70 Lift
72 negative
74 People
76 Deceit
78 Nidificate
82 Springtime
84 Percussion instrument
86 Lighter
88 Granular snow
90 Liberated
91 Respond to a stimulus
92 Female sheep
94 Given conditions
95 Transgresses
96 Large tank
99 wn
100 Small fancy case
101 Caused to go
104 siatic shrubs
106 Rounded elevation
108 Expose to moisture
111 Time of greatest depression
112 Enthrollments
114 Falsifier
116 Tense
120 Watches narrowly
122 Branch of an antler
124 Cattle of the ox kind
126 Corrects
127 Horse
128 Rooted out
130 Pergola-like structure
131 A doubletree
132 Italian city
134 Calluminate
136 Guido's note
138 Wander about
139 Husbandman
140 Rates of motion
143 Scandinavian
144 Annoys
146 Ultimate
149 Unclothed
151 Builder of the ark
153 West Indies island
156 A dull finish
158 Place of confinement
159 Employment
161 A recess

MISSTATEMENT DESCRIBES
INQUISITIVES EXPLICABLE
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PURSE CENTS LADS LINE PAVE
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BAY BILE ABLE EAGLE STAR
OSS DORRAY TORICA PRONY
TIDEWATER BREAKER PAT
HAIL COD PEATEN LABEL
SABLE MAY FAIR MANUMIT
FUTILE BALFROREAL BD
IRONY PRACTICE DOVE
NARE ERRATIC REGANE WARM
ALE RELAXING PASULDANTE
LI AVESTAN RAVEL HARDIN
STALACTITE OVERABUNDANT
EYESTONES CONTRABASSES

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

145 A wide separation
147 Stumble
148 Human beings
149 Scent of cooking
150 Seedless plant
152 Secular
154 Rubber tree
155 Intention
157 Living along the bank of a river
160 Marriageable
162 A decennium
163 Feign
164 Facility
165 Humbled
166 Rugged mountain crests
167 Bondsman
168 Cast off
169 Strata

Little Known NY Museums Widely Used

By Creighton Peet

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"We've got this big PBM up to ten thousand. We've been cruising around for a couple of hours . . . everything's going fine . . . but hey, look at that dial! One of your engines is on fire . . . what do you do now? Think fast . . . we're losing altitude . . . down to eight thousand. . . . remember you've got eleven of your buddies up here with you and half a million bucks' worth of airplane . . . down to six thousand . . . do something fast, son . . . your buddies and the half million bucks . . . down to four thousand . . . you're going to crash!"

This little scene takes place not in the skies above the Pacific, but at the Navy's Aviation Training Exhibit in Rockefeller Center—and the damage is fortunately zero. For a year now this exhibit has been the big attraction of the Museum of Science and Industry. Last year it drew 750,000 visitors.

What Is a Museum?

This spectacular uptown museum is just one of dozens which New York City has to offer those who want to learn.

By definition a museum is a home for the nine Greek muses. But in New York at least, the definition doesn't always hold. Some museums are like old curiosity shops, others are like World's Fair extravaganzas.

The Museum of the City of New York has a well-earned reputation for lively, entertaining and topical shows. This summer and fall it has a show concerned with New York's police force, from the days when Peter Stuyvesant's cops wore armor to patrol the streets of New Amsterdam to the present.

Another highly specialized museum is the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum, at 18 East 50th Street. Since New York is the center of both the garment industry and the theater, this is one of the busiest small collections in the city.

Aids Designers

Down at Cooper Square and Seventh Street is a similar institution with a vastly wider scope, the Cooper Union Museum. The specialty here is design, whether it appears on a stage set, an embroidered vest or anything else.

One New York museum caters to visitors in knee-pants. It is the Brooklyn Children's Museum, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. It is the oldest institution of its kind (1899) and has often served as a model.

In no other museum can the clients get in such close contact with the exhibits. If a child wants to get a good look at a bird, for example, he will find it mounted in a small, sturdy box with a glass top, which can be clutched in his hands and inspected closely.

MEDITATION ON THE PASSION BY VITTORE CARPACCIO

Artist Painted Out Own Signature

Work of Carpaccio Verified By Infra-Red Photographs

By W. G. Rogers

New York, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Metropolitan Museum's label on the painting said it was by Vittore Carpaccio, Venetian, whose dates are about 1450-1522. An artist's signature in the lower right corner said it was by Andreas Mantinea, or Mantegna, born in Padua in 1431 and died in 1506. Now it has been demonstrated that the museum label, attached more than three decades ago, is correct.

The painting is "Meditation on the Passion," in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was purchased in 1911. The scientific determination that it is a work of Carpaccio was done by Murray Pease, Associate Curator in Conservation and Technical Research. The museum now has one painting each by Mantegna and Carpaccio.

Recently Verified

An oddity about the Carpaccio signature is that he himself painted it out. For what reason is not known, although there are many unsigned Carpaccios. Another oddity is that the false attribution to Mantegna was found on the paint twice, one over the other.

"Burial of Christ," until recently in Berlin, resembles the Metropolitan's Carpaccio in the theme and style, and in signature. Both these works, an art expert wrote in 1911, apparently were by Carpaccio despite the Mantegna signature. It has been assumed right along that he was correct, but the museum only has now verified the original signature, and a story about it appears in the Museum's bulletin.

Took 14 Tests

Preliminary work included four radiographs, which penetrate the paint surface in X-ray fashion; three infra-red photos, of slightly greater penetrative power than normal vision; six panchromatic details, which register the color qualities in black and white; and one kodachrome detail, in color.

The Carpaccio signature was caught by the infra-red because, unexpectedly, it lay between two layers of the first, original paint.

Universities To Convert In Research

By Dr. Raymond Walters

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP).—Leading universities and technical schools, along with American industries, are feeling the effects of the world war's ending and arranging to reconvert their research facilities to peace time projects.

The surrender of Japan is affecting M. I. T., Columbia, and Princeton in the East, to Chicago, Cincinnati, Michigan, and Iowa State in the Middle West, to the University of California and California Tech on the Pacific Coast.

Respite from their investigative labors is coming to the academic vanguard of scientists, mathematicians and engineers whose research reached its overwhelming and portentous climax in the atomic bomb.

The achievements of this group are acclaimed by the Army and Navy and throughout the electronic industry. Especially notable has been the triumph of the microwave radar developed by the group which has had decisive and dramatic effects in all theaters of war.

Need Financial Aid

What about scientific reconversion on the university campus? The list planned by a research corporation recently established on the Pacific Coast seeks the cooperation of universities and technical schools in materials and conversion studies to deal with accumulated war surplus.

Greatest and most far-reaching of all proposals are those set forth by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the U. S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. Dr. Bush urges financial support of Congress for "promoting the flow of new scientific knowledge, as well as for the development of scientific talent in our youth."

New battles will be undertaken by the research faculties of universities and technical schools under this war-in-the-peace program.

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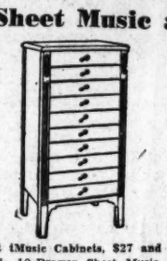

Sheet Music Cabinets, $27 and up
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A BANKER appraises the South

THESE FACTS about the South are from a speech made recently in New York by ROBERT M. HANES, President, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, President, Association of Reserve City Bankers, and past President, American Bankers Association and North Carolina Bankers Association.

Resources: The South produces 95% of the nation's cotton . . . 90% of the tobacco . . . 75% of the natural gas . . . 60% of the crude petroleum . . . 50% of the bituminous coal . . . 40% of the lumber . . . 47% of the wood pulp . . . 12% of the iron ore, and 26% of the electric power output. The South has 80% of the active cotton spindles and manufactures 90% of the nation's tobacco products and 26% of its paper and paperboard.

Industry: From 1900 to 1939, the value of the South's industrial production increased 700% as compared to a 366% increase for the states outside the South.

Agriculture: The intensified need for foods and raw materials has forced improved methods, diversification and intensive cultivation in agriculture. Farm mortgage debt has been greatly reduced and the farmer has learned new techniques and better farm management. In 1943, the South accounted for 40% of the national farm crop income.

Transportation: The South has 81,473 miles of railroads, 350,000 miles of modern highways, 21 airlines, and excellent ports, harbors and inland waterways.

* * *

Banking: In 1910, the South's banking resources were $3,275 million; today they are $23 billion. Savings deposits have increased from $575 million to $3½ billion, and life insurance in force from $3½ billion to more than $30 billion.

Pattern for Progress: The war production program has brought new and diversified industry to the South, developing a large supply of skilled labor. The South is a land of mild temperatures, ample rainfall, abundant sunshine and long growing seasons. Its people are not crowded together in large cities, but scattered in smaller cities and towns, where living and working conditions are more attractive. They are supported partly by industry and trade and partly by agriculture. *This pattern fits perfectly into the current trend of dispersal of large industries.*

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Bolster Ceiling

Work Never Stops 'Neath Capitol Roof

By Martha Rhyne

So you housewives think you have a problem because you couldn't get a maid for the duration? And, now, the "six months after" prospects don't look any more promising.

Well, YOUR problems are simple compared to the one that has faced the office of the Capitol Architect since the Senate recessed late in July, and the Japs' rapid capitulation has sent Congressmen scurrying to wind up business at home, and prepare to return here again in slightly more than a week.

You see, the Architect's office has more to do than just "architect." They've a substantial job of cleaning to do, including intricately designed chandeliers, which have to be dismantled piece by piece and handled like a sack of eggs.

Besides, of course, trussing the Capitol's 1850 construction jobs, so they don't fall on the heads of solons, who acquire enough headaches in line of duty.

DURING war years, the Senate chamber literally has been propped up with a steel construction that prompts one to wonder when a high-wire artist will make his appearance in the course of historical events.

The Congress has now passed a bill, I'm told, that will pay for a new steel frame for the ceiling to replace the cast iron one—vintage 1850—made in Baltimore. It's well enough, too, for the Senators to have the present stained glass window-roof over their heads for looks, at least. And on a clear, sunny day, they have little trouble seeing what they have to see. But on a cloudy day, the gray haze and artificial lighting don't blend too well, visibility, limited. So the plan in mind is to close out the daylight with plaster and even up the score on the inside.

Committee rooms, those smoke-filled chambers where a bill is made or broken, have to be washed, and in many cases, repainted. The problem of domestic help what it is today, you can imagine what a job has to be done in five weeks.

All this will remind you that, contrary to public legend that the Capitol closes doors for the summer, only Congressmen go home. Work goes on under the familiar Capitol dome just as in any busy office building.

SENATE office staffs can well afford to sigh for the "good old days" when summers, long weeks, with the "boss" back home campaigning or keeping in touch with constituents, meant month-long vacations and catching up with the filing and indexing and routine matters that get crowded out during law-making season, war or peace.

It's a different story now. Take the office of Senator Tom Connally of Texas. His secretary of

Continued on Page 3

Major Brown, Miss Locker Are Married

Richmond, Va. (AP).—Miss Em Bowles Locker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Clyde Locker, Richmond, and Maj. Clifton Stevenson Brown, son of Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of General Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, and the late Clifton Stevenson Brown, Baltimore, were married yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop H. St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, and Dr. Giles B. Palmer, rector, in St. Stephens Episcopal Church.

Serving as best man was the newly appointed assistant Secretary of State, Frank McCarthy, formerly of Richmond. Matron of honor was the groom's sister, Mrs. James J. Winn, Leesburg, Va., wife of Colonel Winn, who has been serving for the last three years in the European theater of operations.

Other attendants of the bride were Mrs. Merritt Kirk Ruddock, Washington, niece of Alexander Kirk, former American Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey, Boston (the former Clochette Roosevelt, daughter of the Kermit Roosevelts); Mrs. Oliver Sands, Richmond, and Miss Clare Hungerford, Watertown, Conn.

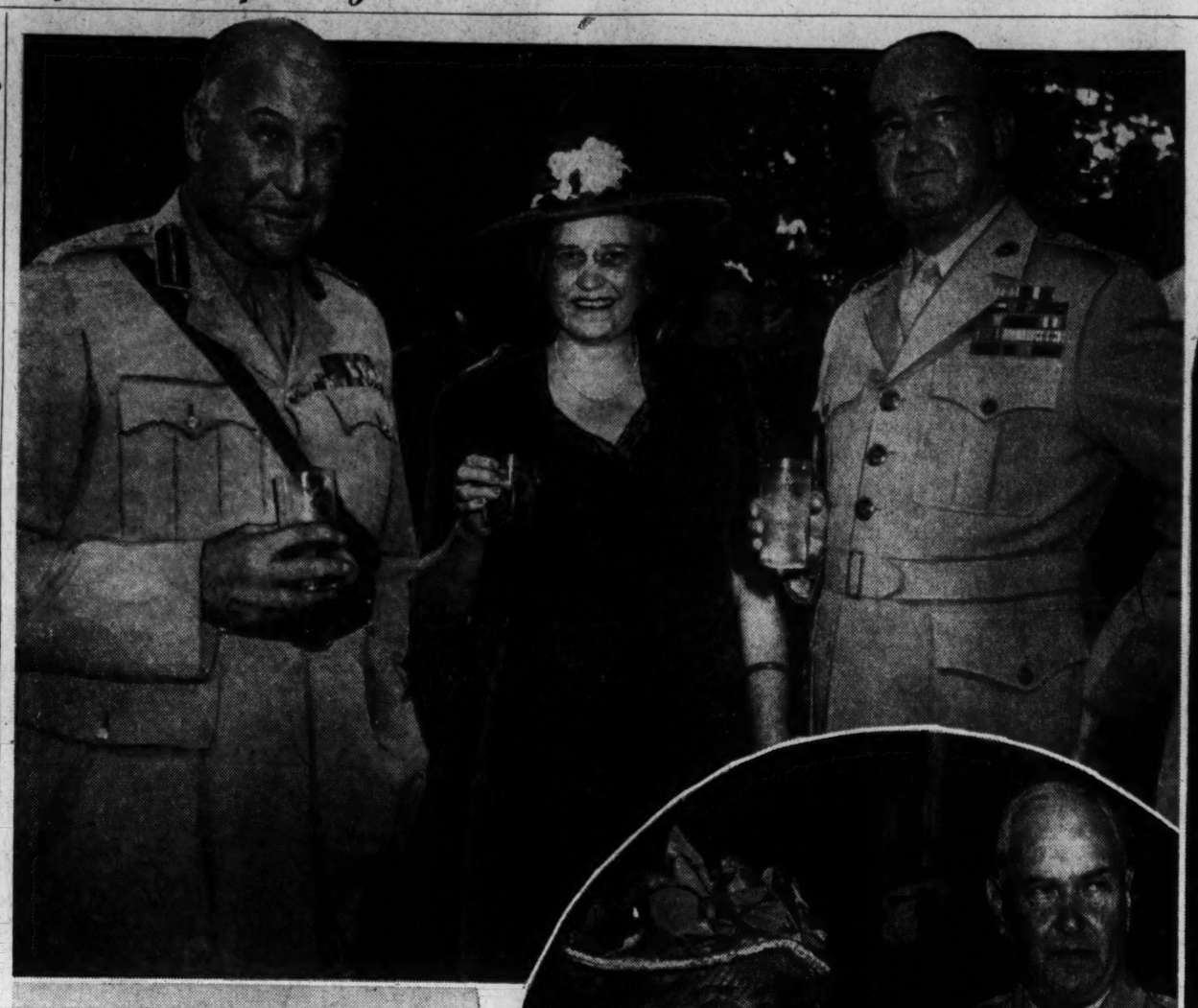
The bride was given in marriage by her father.

Out-of-town guests included General Marshall; Brig. Gen. Tristram Tupper, California, uncle of the groom; Mrs. Allene Tupper Wilkes, aunt of the groom; Mrs. Allen Tupper Brown, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Debutts, Washington; Gen. and Mrs. Ralph Robertson, New York; Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Hannaffee, Maj. Jesse Metcalf, New York and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, New York.

Milans—Jones

Mr. and Mrs. John William Jones, Eastman, Ga., announce the marriage of their daughter, Lieut. Rossie Lou Jones, ANC, to Capt. Austin William Milans, USAAF, son of Mrs. Calvin Tarkington Milans, Washington, and the late Mr. Milans, on July 21 at the Berry Field post chapel, Nashville, Tenn.

The bride is now stationed at Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., and Captain Milans is at Berry Field.



MISS JEAN NORWEB

Harris-Ewing

AMONG HIGH RANKING OFFICERS at the fete Tuesday given by the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei, were Brig. Gen. John H. Greely, and Mrs. Greely. The party was a farewell to Gen. Chang Shen, head of the Chinese Military Mission, and Lieut. Gen. Tu Chien-shih, who will soon return to China. Above at right, Miss Jean Norweb swings off a plane at Miami to board another one for Havana where she will join her father, Henry Norweb, United States Ambassador to Cuba. Mr. Norweb, a career diplomat, is a former Minister to Portugal and one-time Ambassador to Peru

Harris-Ewing and Morris Photos

ON THEIR WAY to a swim are Elaine and Suzanne Crosby, teenage daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Crosby, Chevy Chase, Md., caught by the cameraman at the Bathing and Tennis Club, Spring Lake, N. J., where the Crosbys have a summer home. At top, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson dominates this scene in the Chinese Embassy garden as he sips a drink with Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, right, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Vandegrift

Cathedral Scene of Nuptials; Shumaker-McKelvy Rites Read

The Washington Cathedral was the setting for a beautiful wedding last evening when Miss Mary Van Liew Kimberly, daughter of Mrs. Clarke Oler Kimberly, New York, and the late Mr. Kimberly, became the bride of Lieut. John Ashley Noble, USA, son of Admiral and Mrs. Charles Kindleberger, Coronado, Calif.

The Rev. Franklin Johns Bohanan officiated. A reception followed the rites at the home of Admiral and Mrs. Frank Braisted. The couple will live in Alexandria, Va.

Descendant of Bishop Keeling

The bride, a descendant of Bishop Keeling of Virginia and Frederick Hendricksen Van Leeuwen, who settled at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1670, is the daughter of the late Mr. Kimberly, who received the Croix de Guerre and three citations in World War I. She made her debut last season at the Waldorf-Astoria and holds a private pilot's license.

The bridegroom, who attended Longwood Day School, Boston, and Army and Navy Academy, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy, class of 1945, and is now stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va. His stepfather, Admiral Kindleberger, USN, is retired.

Wears White Satin

The bride wore a gown of white satin with shoulder-length veil and carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Juliette Clark Kimberly, was maid of honor. Bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Robb, Grosse Point, Mich.; Ann Storrs, Fairfield, Conn.; Barbara Fife, Washington, and Grace Wiss, Orange, N. J.

They wore pink gowns made off-shoulder fashion with long sleeves and bustle-effect skirts.

Best man was Lieut. William J. Lowe, USA. Lieuts. Robert W. McBride, Dwight A. Riley, jr., Fred E. Jones and Walter J. Slazak, all of Fort Belvoir, were ushers.

The bride attended St. Margaret's School, Tappahannock, Va., and was graduated from Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. She also attended Stephens College.

Shumaker—McKelvy

Mr. and Mrs. William Dosh Bickel, Pittsburgh, Pa., announce the marriage of Mrs. Bickel's sister, Martha Mebane McKelvy, to Comdr. Cresswell Sutton Shumaker, USNR, yesterday at 5:30 p. m. at the home in Washington of Captain and Mrs. James O. Gawne, relatives of the bride.

The Rev. E. F. Wuebbens, commander, Chaplain Corps, USN, performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families. Mrs. Shumaker is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Erastus McKelvy, Pittsburgh, and Commander Shumaker is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robert Shumaker, Indiana, Pa.

Barbara Beale, William Lowe Repeat Vows

St. Thomas Episcopal Church, decorated with white gladioli, was the scene yesterday afternoon at 5 p. m. of the marriage of Miss Barbara Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Beale, and Lieut. William Hyslop Lowe, jr., USMCR, son of Mrs. Lowe, Montclair, N. J., and the late Mr. Lowe. The Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson performed the ceremony after which a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white gown of silk dotted Swiss cut on old-fashioned lines with a high net yoke, double ruching at the sweetheart neckline and around the full skirt. Her veil was held by clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet of gardenias.

Mrs. William T. Mann was matron of honor for her sister and another sister, Miss Betty Beale, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Anne Lowe, sister of the bridegroom; Claire Snow, a cousin of the bride; Anne Conyers Bryan and Frances Townsend Davis. All the attendants wore fitted gowns of blue crepe with pleated skirts and wide belts. Mrs. Mann and Miss Beale carried white gladioli and blue delphinium with headdresses to match and the bridesmaids carried white gladioli and wore white gladioli wreaths.

Lieut. Col. George Braga, AUS, was best man, and William Beale, jr., was head usher. The other ushers were Maj. Gwynn Robinson, USA; Lieut. William Blackburn, USNR; Lieut. Louis Cabot, USNR, and Lewis MacCracken.

Mrs. Beale wore a light blue crepe gown with orchid corsage and a black hat with blue and black feathers. The bridegroom's mother was gowned in navy blue with a French blue hat and a corsage of orchids.

For her traveling costume, the bride chose a black suit with pink blouse and hat. After the wedding trip, the couple will live in Washington where Lieutenant Lowe is stationed.

Mrs. Lowe, a graduate of Madeira School and Smith College, made her debut in 1940 and is a member of the Washington Junior League. Her husband attended Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and Harvard College where he was a member of the class of 1942.

Town Talk—

Sees Adamses in Los Angeles; Hears Benchley Describe Publicity Job During World War I

By Elizabeth Churchill

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—We bade farewell to Helen Marye Thomas and Phyllis Walsh in Nevada. We'll see them in Washington in December when Helen's daughter will make her debut at the Sulgrave Club. It will be a sort of vacation for Phyllis, as her job in Wadsworth is being a deputy sheriff. It wasn't a very hard job, she said, because all she had to do was flash her badge and she wasn't obliged to do that very often.

I delegated Lizzy Tish to do several important errands before we left and that was a mistake. I told her to get us a Pullman to Los Angeles and from there to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and to check the bags and get our money orders cashed.

She couldn't get a Pullman to L. A. and, like the stumblebum that she is, she found a perfect stranger who said he'd fly us (flying again!) in his shiney aluminum runabout. That was just fine.

But the rest was terrible. She forgot to cash the money orders, which left us practically broke, and checked our luggage on our return trip ticket all the way to Washington. That was just lovely. Cinderella had nothing on us from then on.

I HAD telephoned to Gen. and Mrs. Clayton Adams before we left, so at least that was done properly. Our little plane took only 4 hours to make the 24-hour train trip and we began to think we knew something about flying.

If you think real hard, you'll remember that Mrs. Clayton Adams was the former Madeline Stackelberg until July 16, last, when she was married to the general in Las Vegas, Nev.

They have a darling little apartment in L. A. with no cook, and Madeline, like a happy bride should, is learning to cook with Clayton's Army cookbook, every recipe calling for 60 people, and Madeline having to remember her arithmetic before she even starts.

We had a hectic and exciting two days in L. A., Beverly Hills and Hollywood. Madeline and Clayton found a simply divine hostess to put us up. She was Lucille Leimert, who writes a column there. So we had lots in common. And never, never, never, will I forget the night-blooming jasmine which filled her beautiful house with perfume every night.

Our first day was spent in sightseeing and a visit to Fox Studios, where Emil Newman, their musical director, showed us around. We saw Jerome Kern listening to recordings of the new musical, "Centenial Summer."

"Why he doesn't look at all excited hearing his own music recorded," remarked Madeline.

NEXT day the Adamses were our hosts at Romanoff's swank saloon and two people known in Washington joined us, Violet Sweathaven, now Mrs. Lamar Butler, and Mrs. Paul Palmer.

It was truly very gay and very chic. Only Lizzy Tish didn't have a hat, of course. At a table next to us was Mary Pickford with Atwater Kent, and then we saw across the way . . . well, let me tell you about that!

"Oops!" said Lizzy Tish, "there's Royce Powell!"

Before anyone could stop her, she plowed through the too, too blonde Hollywood dolls, and dashed up to two gentlemen quietly having a drink together.

"Royce, my dear!" cooed Lizzy Tish.

The gentleman looked a little startled. "I believe you've made a mistake," he said politely.

"Aren't you Royce Powell?" gasped L. T.

"No. My name is Robert Benchley."

"Ohhhhhhh, of course, swooned

Continued on Page 2

Other Features, News in Section

Leesburg Notes	2
Down Virginia Way	2
News of Annapolis	3
Chess Column	3
Mary Haworth's Mail	4
Sterling North's Reviews	5
Nelson Bell	6
Radio, Servicemen	6

Parties Elaborate

Betty Tyson Makes Bow To Society

By Marie McNair

THE most feted debutante of the year undoubtedly is blonde and pretty Betty Tyson, daughter of the George Tysons of Boston and Newport, R. I. And the season for debutantes has scarcely begun.

Already Miss Tyson has been presented to society in Boston at the Debutante Cotillion in June—she'll make another bow to the conservative Boston set at the Chilton Club during the Christmas holidays and will be introduced in Washington Thanksgiving Day when her aunt, Mrs. George Mesta, will entertain at a large tea.

MISS TYSON

But perhaps the biggest, most lavish of Miss Tyson's series of debuts was the dance for more than 600 guests in Newport last night given for her by her parents at Beachmound, their summer home.

All available rooms at the inns were taken, for the numerous out-of-town guests and Beachmound and Snug Harbor, the villa Mrs. Mesta has leased for the season, were filled to overflowing.

There were 150 or more guests at Mrs. Mesta's dinner party at Bailey's Beach, given in honor of the debutante, and Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis Paine entertained a large group for dinner preceding the dance at the Clambake Club.

ALL day yesterday Betty Tyson and several of her young friends had manned the blue and white booths set up within the gates of Beachmound for "Bundles for America," for this was also a party with a purpose. Miss Tyson recently was appointed chairman of the debutante committee in Newport for the organization and yesterday was receiving packages of clothing for this cause.

From 10 last night until the first rosy glow of dawn streaked across the sky at 6 o'clock this morning, merriment reigned at Beachmound.

It was a pink and white party—perfect setting for the golden haired debutante, who wore a pink net frock with yards and yards of material going into the bouffant skirt, lifted ever so slightly at the ankle where it was caught with a feather pompon centered with silver embroidery and a rhinestone butterfly. The bodice had a deep off-the-shoulder decolletage edged in a pleated ruffle and embroidered in a narrow sequined band. She wore pink net gloves embroidered in silver and carried a nosegay of pink sweetheart roses.

OUTSIDE the gardens of Beachmound twinkled with lights from the huge pink and white marquee dance platform. Two great chandeliers of pink gladioli hung from the pink silk ceiling; tall columns rimming the dance floor formed alcoves for supper tables set out against a background of green smilax and pink gladioli. Two large flower-decked tables flanked the entrance from the veranda. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson and their guests seated at one, their daughter and her friends at another.

The music never stopped. When Meyer Davis and his orchestra stopped for a breather, Ruby Newman of Boston took up with his lilting waltzes.

Betty's brother, William S. Tyson, better known as Billy, had managed to get down from Harvard for the dance, but missing from the family group was Robert S. Tyson, the debutante's elder brother, who is attending officers' training school at Fort Knox, Ky.

There were some 40 of Boston's

Continued on Page 2

Nicaraguans Fete Mexicans At Luncheon

The Ambassador from Nicaragua and Senora de Sevilla Sacasa entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the Ambassador from Mexico and Senora de Castillo Najera.

Guests invited to the affair included Panamanian Ambassador and Senora de Vallarino, the Guatemalan Ambassador and Senora de Granados, the Ambassador from the Dominican Republic and Senora de Garcia Godoy, the Costa Rican Ambassador and Senora de Gutierrez, the Honduran Ambassador and Senora de Caceres, the Haitian Ambassador and Mme. Liautaud, the Cumban Ambassador and Senora de Belt and the Ambassador from El Salvador.

Also the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Henry Wallace, Maj. Francisco Castillo Najera and Senora de Najera, Mr. and Mrs. Avra Warren, Dr. Rafael de la Colina and Senora de la Colino, Dr. and Mrs. Salvadore Guerrero Montalvan, Dr. Leo Rowe, Dr. and Mrs. Pedro Celba, Mr. and Mrs. John Carrigan, Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas and Dr and Mrs. Jose A. Correa.

The Ambassador from Ecuador, Galo Plaza, has left Washington to return to his native country for a short visit.

Captain Francisco Fernandez-Madrid, newly appointed Naval Attache at the Ecuadorian Embassy, has arrived from Quito. He and Senora de Fernandez-Madrid and their three children are temporarily living at the Mayflower Hotel.

The First Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy and Senora de Montagne entertained last night at a small dinner for the younger members of the Peruvian Embassy staff.

Nancy Stevens Becomes Bride Of Douglas Allen in Berryville

Last evening Miss Nancy Gray Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Bayard Stevens, Berryville, Va., and the late Mr. Stevens, Short Hills, N. J., became the bride of Douglas Brook Allen, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Allen, Winchester, Va., at a ceremony performed by the Rev. Henry G. Lane in Grace Episcopal Church, Berryville. The church was decorated with white gladioli and candles.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with marquisette yoke outlined in seed pearls. Her tulle veil, which extended to the end of her train, hung from a cap of heirloom lace and orange blossoms and she carried white roses and stephanotis. She was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. Bayard McDonald Stevens, AATC.

Wears Yellow Chiffon

Mrs. Bayard Stevens, matron of honor, was gowned in yellow chiffon with matching cap and carried American Beauty roses. Her daughter, Elizabeth Alexander Stevens, was flower girl, and wore a gown of flowered marquisette and carried a bouquet of pink rosebuds.

The bridesmaids, dressed in light blue chiffon with matching caps and carrying American Beauty roses, were the Misses Nancy M. Drinkwater, Washington; Elizabeth C. Barton, Virginia Harris, and the bride's cousins, the Misses Donna L. Neill, Elizabeth P. Beverley, and Lloyd B. MacKie.

R. Patrick Harrington was best man, and ushers were Lewis M. Allen, jr., his brother, Fred J. Finkenstaedt, Washington, and Allen R. Emmett, jr., all of the American Field Service, and Ensign Bruce K. Nelson, USNR, Lieut. (j. g.) O. Frederick Bates, USNR, and Midshipman Robert C. Green, USNR.

A reception took place at the home of the bride's mother. After a short wedding trip the couple will be home in Baltimore.

Mrs. Allen, a graduate of St. Catherine's School, Richmond, made her debut at the Baltimore Bachelors' Cotillion in 1942, and has been active the past two years as a Red Cross nurse's aide.

Mr. Allen attended Princeton University and the University of Virginia. After serving in the Army seven months he was given an honorable discharge and then joined the American Field Service with which he served overseas a year.

Nettleton—Gardner

John Austin Nettleton, Seaman 1/c, USCG, and his bride, the former Marie Lillian Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley R. Gardner, Herndon, Va., are now living in Elizabeth City, N. C., where Mr. Nettleton is stationed. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Nettleton, Medina, Ohio.

The marriage ceremony was performed August 3 by the Rev. E. C. Gunn on the lawn of the bride's home. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

Marie Anne Stabler Plans Her Wedding to Sergeant

Bachrach

YESTERDAY'S BRIDE is Mrs. Douglas Brooke Allen, married yesterday in Berryville, Va. She is the former Nancy Gray Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Bayard Stevens, Berryville, and the late Mr. Stevens. Mr. Allen is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Allen, Winchester, Va. (Story on Page 1)

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 25.—Sergt. Marie Anne Stabler, USMCWR, and Sergt. Owen Wayne Parsons, USMC, Quantico, Va., will be married at 7 p. m., Thursday August 30. The wedding will take place on the lawn of The Oaks, home of the bride's parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Frederic Stabler, in Waterford.

The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Herbert S. Turner, uncle of the bride, who is pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, near Staunton. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Ellen Faith Myers, Waterford.

Sergeant Stabler was graduated from George School in Pennsylvania and attended Strayer College, Washington, before joining the Marine Corps in March, 1943. Sergeant Parsons attended Michigan State College. He joined the Marine Corps in 1941, and has been in combat in the Pacific theater for two periods of duty.

His four and a half years of combat experience include the battles of Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Munda and Bougainville in the Solomons campaign, as well as duty on an aircraft carrier from which he was torpedoed and later rescued.

Tea Honors Visitors

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn entertained at tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of Misses Frances and Caroline Sparrow, Richmond, who are spending a month with their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sparrow, jr., near Bluemont. Mrs. E. W. Clark entertained at dinner Thursday evening honoring the birthday anniversary of her husband, Colonel Clark.

Lieut. Jack Howard, AUS, is spending a 30-day furlough at his home here. He has been serving with the armed forces in Italy. Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Carr have returned from their wedding trip and are now at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Carr.

The Carrs also have had with them their son-in-law and daughter Capt. Herbert G. McClanahan, AAC, and Mrs. McClanahan. The former left Sunday for Mitchell Field, Long Island.

Leave For Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Janney McCray, Liberty Hall Farm, left by motor Friday for a visit in Cleveland, Ohio, where they will be the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Innes Taylor Saunders. Dr. Herbert Howard left this week for Indiana, where he will spend two weeks visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Brown will leave next week to make their home at Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mrs. Frank Mason is spending ten days with Mrs. Giles Whiting in New York. George P. Bozelle has returned to Bedford, Va., where he holds a position as county road engineer, after visiting for ten days with his family in Leesburg.

Maj. and Mrs. Marvin B. Corlette left this week after making their home in Leesburg for nearly a year. Major Corlette, attached to the Medical Corps, has been assigned to duty in the Pacific. Mrs. Corlette and their three children will go to her former home in Arkansas, and will probably remain there until Major Corlette is mustered out of the Army.

Returns From Pacific

Guests this week in the home of Mrs. Talbot Pierce are her nephew, Howard Filer, who has just returned from New Caledonia, after spending 20 months at that place, and Edwin Michael, Washington.

Jack Wells is spending a month's vacation with his parents before returning to Denison College, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey have returned to their home here after spending two weeks at Cape May, N. J. Dr. James T. Jackson has returned from Vermont where he was called on account of the illness of his daughter. Mrs. Jackson and small son will remain in Vermont for an indefinite visit.

Miss Shuman Is Engaged To Navy Man

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shuman, Scotland, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Lieut. Wallace Sadowsky, MC, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sadowsky, North East, Md.

Miss Shuman, now living in Washington, attended the University of Maryland, where she was a member of Phi Sigma Sigma sorority and Alpha Lambda Delta national women's honor sorority.

Lieutenant Sadowsky has just returned from two years' sea duty in the Pacific theater, and is now stationed at Bainbridge Naval Training Station. He was graduated from the University of Maryland School of Medicine and is a member of Phi Delta Epsilon medical fraternity.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Conley's Home Is Scene Of Board Meet

University Park Women's Club has set the date for its first board meeting of the season, Tuesday, at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. John E. Conley, 4406 Colesville rd.

Mrs. William Bowie, president, UPWC, has appointed the following committee chairmen for the ensuing year: Mrs. Arthur S. Patrick, art; Mrs. Elsie Frey, American citizenship; Mrs. James C. Dockey, education; Mrs. M. T. Charlton, home and garden; Mrs. T. E. Bourne, international relations; Mrs. E. H. McNalley, legislative; Mrs. J. E. Conley, membership; Mrs. A. K. Besley, nursing; Mrs. O. S. Aamodt, nutrition; Mrs. F. M. Stephen, parliamentarian.

Other committee chairmen named are Mrs. N. W. Stuart, press and publicity; Mrs. J. G. Jenkins, public welfare; Mrs. F. M. Stephen, stamps and bonds; Mrs. H. D. Eisenhauer, ways and means; Mrs. George C. Cook, war service and Mrs. Katherine Hardy, year book.

Mrs. Nelson Morris Given Dinner Party At the Mayflower

Mrs. Nelson Morris of Chicago and Paris, who is now in Washington, was guest of honor Friday night at a dinner given by Harry Crookes and R. H. Chase in the Jefferson Room of the Mayflower Hotel.

Among the guests were Vice Adm. and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, Mrs. Randall Jacobs, jr., Miss Mary Jane Jacobs, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, Rear Adm. and Mrs. William Brent Young, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Lull, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Casten, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harold George, Col. William Carlton and Miss Jane Perry.

Also invited were Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Eben, Mrs. T. Franklin Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Welly Hopkins, Col. John Henry, Col. and Mrs. Jay R. Young, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sullivan, Miss Lois Ransome, D. M. Schaeffer and Mrs. G. E. Stewart.

Miss Rusher Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose O. Rusher, Roanoke County, Salem, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rebecca Maxine, to Corpl. Lorain M. Barrick, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Barrick, Washington, D. C. No date has been set for the wedding.

Back From West

Mrs. Nicholas de Rachat has returned to her home on R st. after spending several weeks in Los Angeles. Major de Rachat, who is on a trip to Russia, is expected back shortly.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. CHESTER W. TOPP
. . . Will live in Washington

General Lauds Countrywomen; Wants Femininity Preserved

By Genevieve Reynolds

China's shy, fragile-looking women played an heroic role in their country's long resistance to Jap invaders. Lieut. Gen. Chien-Shih Tu, military aide to Generalissimo Kai-shek, readily attests to their gallantry and resourcefulness under fire.

General Tu

During times of stress, he's all for the gentler sex working and fighting, mentally and physically. But during normal times he prefers that they stay completely feminine and beautiful.

"Often women are mentally superior to men," says the serene-faced, 38-year-old general, who helped defeat the Nipponese in the 1938 battle at Changsha. "However, they lose much of their charm when they ape the manners of men."

Equality Movement Old

He pointed out that one of Sun Yat Sen's ideals was complete equality of men and women, that the great democratic revolutionary leader started the movement about 60 years ago. And, while the Chinese women were free to work until the war, they preferred to stick to purely feminine tasks. As General Tu puts it, "They refrained from competing for men's work."

General Tu believes that there should be a division of labor between men and women; that each should stick to the things for which his or her sex is best suited; that whenever possible women should retain their feminine beauty and roles.

Women at the Front

He told how the Chinese women fought with guerilla bands, how 250 nurses' aides accompanied each new army division to the fighting front and how they administered first-aid under combat conditions. Also he spoke highly of the Guidance Committee, organized by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, that had as its main objective training and guiding women to find work and to care for war orphans.

Throughout China, girls are attending universities, working in offices or doing jobs similar to those being performed in the United States, according to General Tu. He predicts more and more will enter professions, other than teaching, in the postwar world. Actually, he is ready to boost them on their way, provided they don't forget they are women and imitate the brusque manners of men.

"I'll be happy," he remarks smilingly, "if our women will continue to work like men and behave like women."

When pressed for more details about the women of China, he replied graciously, "I have been at the fighting front so long, I can't pretend to be an expert. They may have accomplished more than I realize and I don't want to be unfair. I have great faith in their abilities and good sense. They were masters of the household and welded families for generations."

Served Country Early

General Tu, who has been fighting Japs since they first invaded Manchuria, is one of his country's ablest officers. Stationed in Manchuria in 1931, he says that the Chinese didn't offer resistance then because they still believed in the power of the League of Nations. When this failed, together was a handful of officers, he resisted. When he realized that, without supplies and equipment, nothing could be done, he disguised himself and his men and escaped to the Chinese lines.

When a school child, General Tu became interested in the revolutionary movement supported by the students and professors in North China. As he reached his teens, he realized that mere talking wouldn't accomplish the goal. So at 17, he joined the army.

"I didn't try for a commission," he says proudly. "After the European war ended, I realized that a soldier needed to know something besides drilling and shooting." Then he enrolled at the National University at Peking to study physics.

Hunted by Opposition

During early revolutionary days he was hunted by the war lords, didn't dare show his face in public. For several months he slept in the public libraries. When winter came he had to look for a warmer place and found unused boxcars on the railroad tracks. Unable to return to school because of being followed by the opposition, he decided to try the army cadet school.

Upon arriving, he found that he didn't have the one dollar necessary to enroll. So he pawned some of his clothing and shivered for several months.

While heading the Chinese Military Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, General Tu visited some Chinese students at the University of California. He made several talks to the enlisted men and officers.

Wac Sergeant Wins Prize for Essay On Service Question

Sergt. Jean Krenzer, Wac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Krenzer, 4501 Stanford st., Chevy Chase, recently won first prize in an essay contest sponsored by "The Service Woman." Sergeant Krenzer wrote an essay in the affirmative on the question, "Shall service women form their own veterans' organization?"

Now serving in radio department, U. S. Army Recruiting Office, Baltimore, Md., Sergeant Krenzer wrote and directed the first all-Wac musical show, "The Sergeant Is a Lady," which was produced in Des Moines, Iowa, two years ago.

Revive Perkiness Of Rayon Dresses

Rayon dresses that become limp and crush easily after washing may be given a "lift" by dipping in a gelatin and water solution. The textile specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have worked out the following formula:

Starching is not successful with most rayon fabrics, but if they are given a "gelatin rinse" they usually get the needed body. The amount of gelatin used depends upon the stiffness desired. For most rayon dresses two tablespoons should be sufficient. Less can be used for sheer rayon.

Soak the gelatin a few minutes in a little cold water, then dissolve in boiling water. Pour the solution in a bowl large enough to hold the garment and add enough cold water to be comfortable for the hands. After the dress is washed and rinsed, dip in the gelatin solution and squeeze gently. Then roll the dress in a thick bath towel until dry enough to iron.

Stuffing Richness

Nuts may be used to add richness to stuffing for poultry, to croquettes, creamed chicken or fish.

Mildred Egly To Be Married

Mrs. Mildred C. Egly, Hi-Nella, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred June Egly, to Corpl. Francis X. Lorbecki, jr., USMCR, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. X. Lorbecki, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harris & Ewing

MISS MILDRED J. EGLY
. . . Fiancee of Pacific veteran

Corporal Lorbecki is now stationed in Washington after having served 28 months in the Pacific.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Chester Topp, Jane Wrather Repeat Vows

The First Unitarian Church was the scene yesterday of a lovely wedding when Miss Jane Farwell Wrather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Early Wrather, Washington, became the bride of Lieut. Chester W. Topp, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Topp, Wessington, S. Dak. After a reception held at the home of the bride's parents, the couple left on a wedding trip to Virginia. On their return the Topps will live in Washington, where he is now stationed.

The Rev. Dr. Seth Brooks performed the nuptial rites. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with seed pearls and carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and white orchids. Her veil of Spanish lace was fashioned from an old silk mantilla brought by her mother from Spain.

The bride's sister, Miss Catherine Wrather, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jane Taylor, Carolyn Baur, Marge Blaisdell and Margaret Payne. All the attendants were gowned in ice blue satin and carried bouquets of coral gladioli.

Capt. Walter R. Van Voorhis was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. (j. g.) John Jacob Myers, Lieut. Robert E. Greenwood and Lieut. (j. g) Michaelangelo de-Matteis.

Mrs. Topp was graduated from Wheaton College, and her husband received his M. A. degree from the University of Illinois.

Newport Set Attends Debut Of Miss Tyson

Continued from Page 1

younger set at the party and from Washington were Miss Clare Fahnestock, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, who was presented to society here in June; Miss Lucy Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. Hoffman Nash, and Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Mrs. George R. Holmes.

From the Newport summer colony were the Misses Silvia Whitehouse, Cynthia Cary, Mary E. Goelet, Frederica Auerbach, Madeleine Huntington, Edith and Hope Safe and Diana Lanier.

AMONG schoolmates and sister debs from Boston who were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tyson for the festivity were the Misses Amey Amory, Margaret Amory, Mary Katherine Arnold, Helen Byrd, Sally Higginson, Carol Clement Prince, Anne Griswold, Patricia Hobbs, Louise Spencer, Natalie Dearborn, Eleanor Lee Lyman, Joan Tenney, Sarah Paine, Dorothy Hovey, Diana Metcalf, Cynthia Rugg and Hannah Bradley.

Miss Anne Farley, daughter of the former Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Farley, was there from New York.

Miss Tyson is as much at home riding and hunting on a ranch in the West as she is in Paris or London drawing rooms. At kindergarten age she was in school in London, later attended Brillamont in Lusanne, Switzerland. She speaks French fluently and has specialized in the language since her earliest school days. In June she was graduated from the West Lake School for Girls in Beverly, Calif., and before that studied at Miss Winsor's School in Boston.

The debutante's mother is a member of one of the pioneer families of Oklahoma.

Directors, Committee Heads Announced By League President

Mrs. Robert F. Leonard, president, Voteless D. C. League of Women Voters, announces appointments to the board of directors and new committee chairmen for the 1945-46 session.

Those named to the board of directors include Mrs. Donald Blaisdell, Mrs. James Bourne, Mrs. Herbert Budlong, Mrs. Walter Laves, Mrs. Marston Sargent and Mrs. John L. Taylor.

New committee chairmen are Mrs. Oscar Chapman, finance; Mrs. Charles Brannan, membership; Mrs. Neil Staebler, news letter editor; Mrs. John Province, equalizing opportunities program area; Mrs. Philip Ireland, structure and administration of Government program area; Mrs. Milton Dunn, District of Columbia government program area, and Mrs. Robert G. Wilson, District of Columbia government program area.

Scholarship Offered At School of Law To Eligible Woman

Omicron Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, international legal sorority, announces that it will award one four-year scholarship at National University School of Law, to begin with the 1945 fall semester.

Women who are high school graduates and who have had at least two academic years at an approved university, college or junior college, are eligible. The selection will be based on scholastic standing, character and financial circumstances.

Application blanks may be obtained, upon written request, from Miss Louise O'Neil, chairman of the scholarship committee, 1332 Massachusetts ave. nw., Washington 5, D. C.

The last date for return of applications, which must be accompanied by a transcript of college credits, will be September 8.

Capitalites at Resort

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blondheim and Mr. and Mrs. Max Ehrman and their daughter are spending several weeks at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

David Berns

YESTERDAY IN Washington Cathedral Miss Mary Van Liew Kimberly became the bride of Lieut. John Ashley Noble, USA. They will live near Fort Belvoir, Va., where he is stationed. She is the daughter of Mrs. Clarke Oler Kimberly, New York, and the late Mr. Kimberly. (Story on Page 1)

Adamses Roll Out Plush Carpet; B. Benchley Knows Washington

Continued from Page 1

Lizzy Tish, "you're the great screen lover!"

It was Mr. Benchley's time to swoon. He did, in fact, but then he recovered and introduced his friend, Charles Butterworth. You couldn't tell who he was because he was wearing dark glasses.

"COME over here," called Lizzy Tish to Lucille, "here's a story for your column." Just as if L. T. could tell Lucille Leimert how to get a story in Hollywood.

Lucille and I went over and there was nothing for the two screen stars to do but accept us. But L. T. was right. Bob Benchley and Royce Powell are not only alike in looks, but in character, too, and twice as funny as each other.

It was then I discovered that the versatile Bob Benchley had been a part of "mad" Washington in the last war, being director of publicity for the Signal Corps, which in those days meant the Air Corps.

"It was my job to keep all the bad news out of the papers and also a lot of other guys out of jail," said the versatile Bob. "I lived in Chevy Chase and we used to get the same complaints that the fellows in the District of Columbia got in this war."

"My, but you are clever," cooed L. T. "You can write and act and do publicity. Can you dance and sing, too?"

"Just about everything," said Bob, grinning with swollen pride. Just then a beautiful little number tripped by and waved at him. Bob looked astonished, then pleased, made a bow and quipped back at Lizzy Tish. "See what I mean? Just everything!"

CHARLEY, BUTTERWORTH wasn't quite so ebullient. In fact he's the same timid soul he is on the screen and you had a feeling you ought to pat him on the shoulder and say, "Everything's all right, my boy."

On our way out we ran into Mrs. Frank Kent, jr., who had been an interpreter for the Russians at the Conference in San Francisco. Her husband is still in Guam. She hasn't decided whether to return to Washington or not. Then we spotted Jetta Goudal, the beauty of the silent film days and still beautiful, and had a chat with her. But we had to rush to the train.

When we arrive at the station we hope to get two lowers to Santa Fe, N. M., where we will be off for a visit with Mrs. Pat Hurley.

Reveal Troth At Tea Party

The engagement of Miss Janet Reid Ralph to Donald Sidney Fentiman will be announced at a tea this afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Marie H. Ralph.

MISS JANET R. RALPH
. . . Announcement at tea

Mr. Fentiman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Fentiman, Washington. No date has been set for the wedding.

Capital Man Married In Florida Ceremony

A recent marriage of interest here is that of Miss Lorraine Jane Victor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Victor, Berwyn, Ill., and Ensign Peter John Klaphaak, son of Mrs. Mary Roberts Klaphaak, Washington. The ceremony took place at Ellyson Field Chapel, National Aviation Training Base, Pensacola, Fla., where the bridegroom is stationed.

Attendants were the bride's sister, Miss Dolores Victor, and Pvt. David Thomas Klaphaak. The bride wore a rose lace gown with marquisette train and was given in marriage by Ensign John Riopelle.

The bridegroom attended University of Michigan before entering naval aviation. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, Jacob Pastorins, and of Daniel Williamson, who landed with William Penn in the ship Welcome.

Arkansans Schedule Picnic, Song Fest

The Arkansas State Society will hold a picnic Sunday, September 9, at Rock Creek Park, Plot 24, 16th and Kennedy sts., from 2 to 7 p. m. An entertainment program will feature games and a song fest.

The society will furnish cold drinks. Those who attend are requested to bring a picnic lunch with them.

Virginians Go To New York For Wedding

By Nina Carter Tabb

Down Virginia Way

Miss Nathalie Livingston Hazard and Howard Kaye, both of Middleburg, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in New York at St. James Church. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William Hulbert, Middleburg, and of the late W. Tilden Hazard, New York. Immediately after the ceremony, a small reception was held in the small ball-room of the Colony Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert. Mr. Kaye is the son of Mrs. Jack Skinner, Middleburg. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner went to New York this weekend for the wedding.

Mr. Kaye, who has recently been released from the Navy, where he has served since the beginning of the war, has accepted a position in New York. The wedding took place there, instead of Middleburg, where it had been planned, as he could not get away from his work. Others who attended the wedding yesterday in New York included Mrs. Louis Murdock, Miss Helen Hulbert and Miss Elizabeth Hulbert all of Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Jones entertained at a cocktail party Saturday afternoon at their home, Rock Hedge, near Bluemont.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Tennant, Charlottesville, who are spending the summer months at their place on the Rappahannock River, near Westland, will come to Middleburg early in the fall to visit his sister, Mrs. Henry Fairfax at Oakham.

They will also stay with his niece, Mrs. Southgate Morrison, at Redgate, near Oatlands. Dr. and Mrs. Tennant have as visitors at their summer home. Miss Virginia George and Miss Harriet George, Charlottesville; Miss Brady Fletcher and Miss Sarah Fletcher, George Barlow and Conrad Posey, also of Charlottesville.

Mrs. Peter B. Wood and her son, Billy, who are staying at Cape May, N. J., will come to Crednal, near Upperville, soon for a visit.

Mrs. Robert Conrad, Winchester, and her daughter, Miss Bobbie Conrad, who have been spending two weeks at Cape May, returned to their home in Winchester this week.

Mrs. Robert Greathead, Arlington, and her two sons, Bobby and Jimmy Greathead, are spending the summer at Wharton Grove, near Weems, on the Rappahannock River.

Mrs. Greathead has been joined their by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Rutherford, Richmond.

Others enjoying vacations at Wharton Grove include Mrs. Noel-Douglas Howard, Washington, who is there with her daughter, little Miss Christine Howard, and her sister and brother, Miss Deborah Platt and Jeremy Platt, Washington. Capt. William L. Rees. USN, Washington, is spending a week at Wharton Grove.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Lee Boatwright, Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Parry, McLean, were there for several days the past week. Others there include Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howze, McLean and their sons, Charles Howze, jr., and John Howze, who are accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Keith, Fairfax Court House; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, Alexandria, their son, Sandy Smith, and their daughter. Miss Sherry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chaiborne Coupland, Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Sydnor, Mr. and Mrs. James Sloan, Mrs. Frederick Gunnell, and her daughter, Miss Betty Gunnell, Richmond, and Miss Henri Williams, Baltimore.

Prenuptial Fetes Honor Miss Keyser

Miss Charlotte Keyser, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph Stover Keyser, whose marriage to Capt. Chauncey Brewster Chapman, jr., USMCR, takes place September 1 at the Keyser home, was honored yesterday at a luncheon given by Miss Anne Gallagher at Pierre's.

Guests were Miss Barbara Gableman, Mrs. R. T. West, Miss Margaret Shumaker, Miss Anne Berser, Miss Bettina Hinton, Miss Neville Watson and Miss Tina Thomas.

Among other parties planned for the bride-elect is the luncheon-shower to be given by Mrs. Frederick M. Powers at her home Tuesday. Thursday Miss Neville Watson and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, 3d, are giving a luncheon at the Mayflower in honor of Miss Keyser.

"Of course you know about MIDOL—but HAVE YOU TRIED IT?"

Before you break another date or lose another day because of menstrual discomfort, try Midol! See how it helps you carry on—relieving menstruation's functional cramps, headache, blues. At all drug stores. Midol contains no opiates.

MIDOL

Used more than all other products offered exclusively to relieve menstrual suffering

CRAMPS - HEADACHE - BLUES

Gray Hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

Canute Water

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!

• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.*

No other product can make all these claims

8 Application Size $1.15 at drug stores

Annapolis Mayor Plans Victory Day Celebration

Harris & Ewing
MRS. DOUGLAS C. BART
... *Honeymoon in mountains*

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 25.—VJ-Day will be appropriately and spectacularly celebrated in Annapolis according to a recent announcement by Mayor William U. McCready, who said that a parade will be held at 7 p. m. of the day officially proclaimed VJ-Day by the President. The parade will feature naval and military displays, music, military equipment and decorated vehicles. Maj. Charles E. Myers of Annapolis, was designated by the mayor as marshal of the parade.

The second midshipmen's summer cruise left Annapolis Roads last Saturday for Caribbean waters. Under command of Rear Admiral Frank Beatty, USN, the squadron consists of four cruisers and two escort destroyers. The 1000 midshipmen on board will receive six weeks' summer training at sea.

Gates Is Speaker

The twelfth class of reserve midshipmen to be commissioned at the Naval Academy since 1941, and the last class scheduled for indoctrinal training here, was commissioned yesterday at 11 a. m. The Hon. Artemus L. Gates, Undersecretary of the Navy, was speaker at the exercises, which took place in Mahan Hall, the Naval Academy armory.

There were 176 members in this class, which has completed a four month's training at the Naval Academy. The graduation exercises will be followed by a number of weddings in the Naval Academy Chapel and other churches.

Vice Admiral Robert Giffen, USN., "Mas-Que Farm," Spa rd., Annapolis, will go to Norfolk about September 1 to take over a commander service force, Atlantic Fleet relieving Vice Admiral Sherwood A. Taffinder, USN, who is to be commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District and Hawaii sea frontier.

The Giffens have made their home here for a number of years and have many friends in Annapolis society. During this war, however, Admiral Giffen has had varied active duty on the Murmansk route, in the Aleutians and in the South Pacific. He was director of athletics at the Naval Academy from 1934 to 1937.

Horse Show Planned

The annual Labor Day Horse Show staged at St. Margaret's Hunt Club grounds will be conducted as usual this year, under the sponsorship of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. Luncheon will be served on the grounds by the ladies of the church.

The Parole Hunt Club also has announced a program of races for Labor Day.

Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, who took office June 16 as superintendent of the Naval Academy, succeeding Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, has designated Comdr. Russell Burke, USN, and Comdr. James Gray, USN, to replace Comdr. Richard S. Craighill and Comdr. Glover T. Ferguson as aides to the commandant and public relations officers.

Miss Loraine Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott, Annapolis, and Ensign Sam Rorex, jr., USN, son of Sam Rorex, sr., United States District Attorney, and the late Mrs. Rorex, Little Rock, Ark., were married at 7 p. m. Saturday, August 18, in the Naval Academy Chapel. Chaplain Frank H. Lash performed the double ring ceremony. Ensign Rorex is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1945.

Parties Honor Couple

Last week, a number of parties were given in honor of the bride and bridegroom. Lieut. C. Shaar, USNR, entertained at a cocktail party for them on Thursday evening, and the night before the wedding Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Adamo were hosts at a dinner party for them.

Corpl. Jean Myers of Texas was married to Pfc. Fred Cohn, New York, at the USO Wednesday afternoon. Miss Patty Chadewell, Nashville, Tenn., was maid of honor and Pete D'Maggio, Musician 2/c, was best man.

Comdr. Roy M. Davenport, USN, and Mrs. Davenport entertained Friday afternoon at their residence a number of visiting officers and their wives. Guests of honor were Capt. Robert Berry, USN, and Comdr. George Hall, USNR.

Mrs. Maurice M. DeWolf, ease supervisor for the home service of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Chapter of the Red Cross, was given a farewell luncheon Tuesday at "Cruise Inn" by the members of the Home Service Corps. She will be leaving Annapolis soon, when Captain DeWolf is detached from the Naval Academy.

At a meeting of the committee for the benefit scholarship to be given by the Pan-Hellenic Council, recently, it was decided that the council shall present a fashion show at Carvel Hall September 11.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leo Sindall and Mr. and Mrs. William Corbin, Weems Creek, entertained at a beach party Sunday evening in honor of Lieut. Regina Monaghan, Army nurse, and Lieut. Hazel DeRemer, Navy nurse. Lieutenant DeRemer recently returned from Samoa and Lieutenant Monaghan recently came back to this country from India.

Comdr. H. P. McIntire, USN, and Mrs. McIntire announce the birth of their second daughter, Cheryl Lynn, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., on Thursday. Mrs. McIntire is the former Miss Anita Allio, Annapolis. Commander McIntire, who is now on duty in the Pacific, left Annapolis recently after serving at the Naval Academy. Mrs. McIntire and children are now making their home in Long Beach, Calif.

Wednesday, September 12, has been designated as the probable date for the next of the monthly mixed foursomes held at the Naval Academy Golf Club. Winners of the match on August 15 were Ensign and Mrs. Richard Winters, who had an 89 gross score with which the handicap gave them a net score of 66. Lieut. W. T. Earls and Mrs. Jack William were second with a gross of 89 and a net of 67.

Mr. Fleming Gives Niece In Marriage

Church of the Holy Saviour, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was the scene of a wedding and nuptial mass yesterday at 10 a. m. when Miss Marjorie Jane Fleming, Washington, daughter of Mrs. Joseph T. Fleming and the late Mr. Felming, Wilkes-Barre, became the bride of S/Sergt. Douglas Charles Bart, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bart, also of Wilkes-Barre.

William Fleming gave his niece in marriage. Her gown was of brocaded satin, made with sweetheart neckline and long pointed sleeves. Her veil of illusion fell from a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book overlaid with white roses and stephanotis.

The bride's sister, Miss Eleanor Fleming was maid of honor. She wore a gown of ivory brocade and maline with maline hat and carried a bouquet of gladioli and delphinium.

Other attendants were Miss Rosemary Fleming, another sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Alice Bart, sister of the bridegroom. They wore dresses made like that of the maid of honor and carried similar bouquets.

S/Sergt. John Coniff, USMCR, was best man and ushers were Thomas B. McGuire, radio technician 2/c, USNR, and Sergt. Frank Reichter, USMCR.

A reception followed at the Dresden, after which the couple left for a honeymoon in the Pocono Mountains. Temporarily, Sergeant and Mrs. Bart will make Washington their home, while he is stationed at Cherry Point, N. C. The bridegroom attended Columbia University.

Stewarts Tell Of Engagement Of Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Lester R. Stewart, Scarsdale, N. Y. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clarissa Stewart, to S/Sergt. Tully Scott, ATC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Garrett Scott, Washington.

Miss Stewart is attending the University of Maryland and is a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority.

Her fiance, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, returned in June from overseas, and is now stationed in Kansas City, Mo. No date has been set for the wedding.

Clubs Join Forces For Picnic Today In Rock Creek Park

A picnic will be given this afternoon jointly by the Club de las Americas and the Portuguese speaking luncheon group which meets in the Department of Agriculture, in Grove 22, Rock Creek Park, from 3 to 7 p. m. Highlights of the event will be ball games and Latin American music. The picnic originally was scheduled for July 29 but was canceled because of rain.

The committee includes Charles Gunther of the Club de las Americas and Senora Sonia Ross of the Portuguese-speaking luncheon group. Among active sponsors of the club are Dr. Francisco Banda, president; Mrs. Lucia Fonseca Donnelly, daughter of Mme. Martins, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador; Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Stewart, Alfonso H. S. Correa, S. da Silva, Dr. Lawrence Witt, Burton Davis, Miss Gertrude Heare, Dr. Leo S. Rowe and Dr. Henry G. Doyle.

Cochairmen of the group are Senora Sonia Recife, who represents Latin Americans, and Allen H. Lester, who represents North Americans.

Lucille Werner Plights Troth

Mrs. Nellie G. Werner, Washington, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucille Werner, to Ensign Robert Y. Kaufman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Kaufman, Washington. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ensign Kaufman is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., class of 1946.

Completes Course

Miss Dolores E. Morganston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morganston, completed Friday a 12-weeks' summer course at Rollins College. She will graduate from George Washington University in September.

SPECTACULAR SIMPLICITY OF LINE is the theme of both low and high hats this season. The saucy leopard model (left), a Sally Victor creation with the new wide mesh is one of the new expressions in fur manipulation. High on the crown of the head with its aloof sophistication is the shiny satin turban by Peg Fisher (right). This hat is designed to give the upswept hair-do its chance to shine. The smart, roomy pouch bag is a creation of Jenny

Federal Group Master Point Contest Is Set

By Marian H. Barre

Ranking event on the schedule this week is the Federal Bridge League's monthly master point contest on Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Wardman Park Hotel. This is the best-attended game in our city. Last open game of the summer season will be held on September 4, as the Federal resumes team play for members only on the following Tuesday.

Winners in the Washington Bridge League's nationally awarded August match at Hotel Shoreham were as follows: Section A, north-south, Mrs. Harold Young-J. R. Belt; east-west, George Kathan-Miller Roberts. North-south, Section B, Mrs. Jack Long-Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, Mr.-Mrs. P. E. Henninger, east-west.

There will be no league game this week, August 29 being a "fifth Wednesday," when the Agriculture Bridge Club meets at Euclid Studios. The league's 1945-'46 season begins on September 5.

20 Pairs Compete

Dates for the Cumberland Valley championship are September 14, 15 and 16 at Wardman Park. Defending titleholders are Mrs. Edward Cotter-Mrs. Bertram Palmer, Capt. Jaques Ach-Lieut. J. J. Parish, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer-Tom Wallace, Mrs. H. C. White-Charles H. Goren, all of this vicinity except Goren, of Philadelphia, who was the U. S. ranking player in 1944.

Mrs. L. L. Gibson-Col. E. B. Gray tied Mrs. Dora Schwartz-Mrs. M. H. Barre for top awards north-south in the Euclid Studio master point game on August 20, each pair having 158 match points. East-west winners, Mrs. Jack Bennett-John Moore, scored 159, defeating W. S. Athey-Miller Roberts by 2 points. Twenty duos competed in the matinee session, when men were as numerous as women players.

Will Play This Time

One from Europe, one from Asia, two former partners, both on furlough, were reunited here last week when Corpl. Al Roth met Oscar Brotman in the Cheeks Club on R st. Army life has agreed with both, nor has it hurt their game. The corporal's furlough began in time for him to attend the Nationals, where he took two seconds and one fourth, piling up unneeded master points, since he already ranks among the "Lifers." Brotman arrived too late for that tournament.

Another returned serviceman, Lewis Tubbs, is home for keeps after an honorable discharge from the Navy. Tubbs formerly managed the Valley tournament—this year he expects to play in it.

War's End Won't Affect Fashions

Chicago, (AP).—Here's a happy note for fashion-conscious women. The end of the war will not bring immediate changes in women's apparel and your new fall suit is right in style for this season.

This is the opinion of Mrs. Katherine Ratto, head of the merchandising service bureau of the Merchandise Mart, who canvassed various clothing manufacturers in the mart.

Some of the manufacturers believe the increase in flow of materials and the lifting of Government restriction will come in time for spring apparel, Mrs. Ratto said. But all agree that fall and winter styles already are established.

Mrs. Ratto reported that retail sales in women's apparel and accessories climbed during the war to an all-time high of $3,170,000,000 in 1944, or 88 per cent over the figure for 1941. Some drop in apparel expenditures is expected during the reconversion period, she said.

Colonel Pacheco Feted at Reception

Col. Alfredo Pacheco, Military and Air Attache to the Bolivian Embassy, was honor guest at an informal reception given at the Hotel 2400 Friday evening by the Inter-American Society of Washington. This organization is headed by Ben F. Crowson, who has visited the 20 Latin-American countries.

Others invited to the fete were Dr. Alberto Mendez, Counselor of the Panama Embassy; Dr. Neftali Ponce, Counselor of the Ecuadorian Embassy; Dr. Juan E. Pardini, Third Secretary of the Panamanian Embassy, and Carlos Gibson, Third Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy.

Soroptomists to Hear Speech by Miss Dew

The Soroptimist Club of Washington will open its fall season with a luncheon September 5 at 1 p. m. at Willard Hotel. Miss Gwen Dew, guest speaker, will discuss, "Will Japan Win the Peace?"

Once each month a meeting will be devoted to the theme of world peace.

Line, Not Decoration, Dominant Characteristic of New Fall Hats

By Martha Ellyn

Fashion sees to it that the hat is timed to the tempo of the world. World War II has had its effect on hats. The globular trend is definite—globe berets, globe brims, globe turbans, globe trotteurs.

The frenzied, flamboyant appendages women have been wearing have given way to creations that may be computed in terms of architectural proportion and artistic equation. Gone are the relaxation and abstraction of snoods, adjustable crowns and brims, birds and flowers coyly nestled in fluffs of veiling.

A new alertness, consistent with the delineation of a form, marks fall and winter hats. Millinery of this peacetime era will be remembered as one of line rather than decoration. Master milliners have gone all-out to achieve hats with a THEME. This is reflected in the new silhouette—round, smooth and ballooning. Contours without angles now link the hat with the smooth shoulder and hip treatments, dominant in new costume silhouettes.

Sane Delineation

Along with this blessing of sane hat delineation comes glamorous millinery fabrics of water-repellent treatment. A new process has been devised to sharpen felt so that neither rain nor sleet nor jostling in crowded elevator, streetcar or bus can possibly spot or dent a chapeau.

One chemical company has brought forth a water-repellent that protects light colors from quick soiling so that fingermarks and dust are easily removed.

Synthetic, lightweight, straw braids treated with water-repellent have been developed by the same company to replace importations of natural straw. This material is available in a range of colors to be used for hats, bags and belts.

A draped turban created by John-Frederick is fashioned from American-made, water-repellent straw, woven from lustrous yarns combined with dull ones, providing a crystal-like sparkle for headgear for the cocktail and evening hours.

Something Has Been Added

Furs have again made a dramatic appearance in the millinery realm, but they have been so treated that they are marvels of softness and mobility rather than resembling the bulky headgear of a Cossack or a barrel muff balanced atop the head. A fur jersey has been molded to accept the more definite outlines that the new high hats demand.

Fabrics, furs, feathers, ribbon and veiling are tools of the designers. Some of the creations for milady's head come from rather mundane sources. John-Frederick has wrought one of newspapers, covered with a sheer black veil dotted with gold sequins. Ingenious Sally Victor has done some interesting evening turbans with little fan-shaped motifs combined with jade leaves that suggest the sparkle of a Chinese garden pool.

There is a strong tendency to mute colors, with here and there a staccato touch for contrast. Blonde (beige with a bois de rose cast) is dominant in hats as well as furs and garments. Platinum, silver and oxidized gray are also up front. Blue, known by such names as Neon, Far East or Royal, is on the brighter side. The greens range from Temple (Kelly) to the subdued cool tones of the spruce. Restless and Tallyho are gay reds, while Rusty and Earth Brown are those with a rich, reddish tone.

As You Like It

No longer are hats so out of proportion to the head that they appear ridiculous. "More hat," that last fall bulkiness, was experimental. This year designers have refined the more hat idea by clever draping. And the problem of adapting one's hair-do to a hat has been alleviated. Many of the new creations may be worn with a slick upswept coiffeur, the kind so favored by many meticulously groomed women.

"Cover up one side, expose the other," is the formula of Hattie Carnegie's Sickle Silhouettes. Highly dramatic, they sweep up in a profile line at one side, dipping to cover the opposite side of the head.

In the Carnegie collection are youthful "Off the Beam" hats with puffed crowns caught up by cuff brims to accommodate chignon or long bob; cutaways with open backs and turbans for the sophisticated.

Miss Freudberg Repeats Vows

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold V. Freudberg announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace Mignon, to Pfc. Ralph Franklin Berlow, son of Mrs. Mae Berlow and the late Myer Berlow, New York.

Mr. Berlow is a ski-trooper in the Tenth Mountain Division and has just returned from Italy, where he participated in two campaigns. He was graduated from the University of Michigan and was a student in that university's law school.

The marriage took place Saturday evening, August 18, in the South American Room of the Statler with Rabbi Sol Metz officiating.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Lieut. Stanley Berlow, who served under General Patton in the German campaign. The bride, gowned in white net, wore her mother's wedding veil of French lace and carried a Bible covered with white orchids.

Brown-Suares
MRS. RALPH F. BERLOW
... *Married at Statler*

WCTU Group Plans Meeting

The executive board of the Alexandria City-Arlington County Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the home of the county president, Mrs. F. W. Haverkamp, 1423 North Greenbrier st., Arlington, Wednesday, August 29, at 10:30 a. m.

Those attending will be Mrs. Thomas Fones, Mrs. Ryland T. Dodge, Mrs. Theodore Steuchi, Mrs. Lillian Payne, Mrs. Helen Kane Humphrey, Mrs. Frank O. Everett, Mrs. G. B. Fiske, Mrs. C. E. Stone, Mrs. J. B. Small, Mrs. Frank Cowles, Mrs. Ashton Jones, Mrs. Robert A. Ryland, Mrs. A. E. McCurdy, Mrs. L. N. Morscher, Mrs. Daniel O'Flaherty, Mrs. Russell Rooks, Mrs. G. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Amy Weech, Miss Catherine Frederick, Mrs. Clifton Howard, Mrs. J. T. Lasswell, Mrs. John F. Simpson, Mrs. Frank Gregory, Mrs. William H. Rhoades, Mrs. DeWilton Duvall and Mrs. H. L. Cheshire.

Removing Fruit Stains

Directions for removing fruit stains are: **For wool, silk and rayon,** fill bowl with steaming hot water; add a few drops of ammonia; spread stained portion of fabric over bowl; apply hydrogen peroxide from a medicine dropper at intervals of about five minutes. (Test an unexposed part of fabric for color fastness first, of course.) **For cotton and linen,** pour boiling water from a height through stain; don't use soap. If stain is old, first rub well with glycerin, then use boiling water as above. All stains, regardless of cause, should be treated before laundering.

End of Season Gives Signal For Cleaning

Continued from Page 1

many years standing, Mrs. A. S. E. Carr, and staff, keep in constant touch with the gentleman from the Lone Star State who, for the few weeks he is out of town, has set up an office in Marlin, Tex. Mrs. Carr directs the work (mostly secretarial duties) of 10 girls who keep up with the routine in Connally's office.

Congratulatory letters on the United Nations Charter work of the Senator with the familiar statesman's-length haircut are still pouring in, not only from Texas, but from all States and many foreign countries.

Add to the wartime increase in mail, the sad and unrelenting pursuit of stricken families for some word of or about their soldier sons, missing, wounded, imprisoned, perhaps lost forever with no trace of information about their fates.

And the veterans who get back, hoping for a discharge from service, writing the "men in Washington" for help getting back into a civilian job. And they want to know what's going to be done about jobs.

THE legislative mail drops off during the summer, even in wartime, because people mainly interest themselves in telling their solon how he should vote rather than suggesting legislation to him. (He gets enough suggestions, though!)

The vacations have been reduced from a month to two weeks for office help on the Hill and these have to be staggered to keep enough help on hand to get the work done.

The number of office helpers in a senatorial office is fixed by law and one additional employe is allowed for additional population in a State. You can understand how Texas gets 10.

Back in the old days, when each senatorial office got the same number of workers, insurrection threatened when overworked Texans heard that there were some representatives of sparsely populated States who didn't have enough to do.

Priscilla Perry Will Be Married In September

Mr. and Mrs. Leon D. Perry, Arlington, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Perry, to Dr. William Hutchinson Sprunt, 3d., son of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Sprunt, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The wedding will take place Friday, September 28, at 8 p. m. at the Washington Cathedral.

Miss Perry attended Mary Washington College, University of Virginia, and George Washington University. She is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Miss Perry is now assistant educational director of the American Bemberg Corp., New York. She formerly resided in Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Sprunt was graduated from Exeter Academy, Davidson College, and Harvard Medical School, class of 1945. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Dr. Sprunt is a lieutenant, junior grade, USNR., now serving as interne at Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Phyllis Brown, Harmon Martin Repeat Vows

Miss Phyllis June Brown, daughter of Mrs. Hallie Etta Brown, Alexandria, and the late Harry Elmo Brown, was married yesterday to Harmon Reed Martin, hospital apprentice second class, USN, at the Baptist Temple in Alexandria, Va.

The 4 o'clock ceremony was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Ryland Thomas Dodge, with the minister's daughter, Mrs. Irene Dodge Burrell, as vocal soloist. Mrs. Burrell's small daughter, Patricia Burrell, was flower girl.

The bride wore a gown of white nylon chiffon with a square neckline and inserts of lace at the shoulders, long full sleeves with lace cuffs, and a full skirt with a train. Her veil fell fro ma coronet of seed pearls and she carried a white prayer book with an orchid.

Mrs. Doris Dickerson Midkiff, maid of honor, wore a costume of pale blue with a sweetheart neckline, jersey bodice and skirt of net. She carried a pink nosegay. Little Miss Burrell was in pale blue and pink.

The bride's uncle, Strother J. Hammersley, Lynchburg, Va., gave her in marriage.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Holt Martin, Alexandria. The couple left later on a wedding trip to Rehoboth Beach, Del. The bride will make her home with her husband's parents while he is on duty at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., where he has been stationed since July.

Mrs. Martin is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and has made her home in Alexandria for six years.

Mr. Martin will resume his position with the Alexandria Amusement Corp. upon receiving his discharge from the Navy. He entered service in December, 1943.

Luncheon Benefits Home for Veterans

Ladies' Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans of America, will hold a benefit dessert luncheon and party September 26 at 12:30 p. m. Proceeds will go toward supplementing kitchen equipment at the Jewish Veterans' Home at 3147 16th st.

Also on the organization's calendar is a party for convalescents at Forest Glen Convalescent Center, September 24.

Harris & Ewing.
AFTER A WEDDING TRIP Lieut. and Mrs. William Hyslop Lowe, jr., will live in Washington where he is stationed. She is the former Barbara Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Beale, and her husband is the son of Mrs. Lowe, Montclair, N. J., and the late Mr. Lowe. Their marriage took place yesterday at St. Thomas Episcopal Church. (Story on Page 1)

Chess Line-up For U. S.-Russia Radio Fray Set

By Willard Mutchler

The radio chess match between the United States and the Soviet Union, first international sports event since 1939, will begin on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and end the following Tuesday. Moves will be radioed direct from the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York to Moscow. Each of the team of 10 players will play two games, at the rate of 2½ hours for the first 40 moves, and 16 moves per hour thereafter.

Maurice Wertheim, match chairman, states, "The match has been most enthusiastically endorsed by many of our high officials. In Russia chess is even more popular than baseball in this country, and it goes without saying that the match will draw the widest attention in the Soviet Union and be broadcast throughout its border. The match is of importance as a step in the promotion of friendly relations between America and the Soviet Union in fields other than as wartime allies."

The line-up of the boards is as follows:

1—Arnold Denker vs. Mikhail Botvinnik (champions of each nation).

2—Samuel Reshevsky vs. Vasily Smyslov.

3—Reuben Fine vs. Isaac Boleslavsky.

4—Isreal Horowitz vs. Salo Flohr.

5—Isaac Kashdan vs. Alexander Kotov.

6—Herman Steiner vs. Igor Bondarevsky.

7—Albert Pinkus vs. Andrea Lilienthal.

8—Herbert Seidman vs. Vyacheslav Ragosin.

9—Abraham Kupchik vs. Vladimir Makogonov.

10—Anthony Santasiere vs. Vadid Bronstein.

Proceeds of the match will provide special therapeutic games and equipment for wounded American and Red Army soldiers. The match is jointly sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation, Chess Review and the American Society for Russian Relief.

Rapid transit tourneys remained the featured entertainment at the Washington Chess Divan, where the latest frays resulted thus:

Class A	W.	Class A	W.
D. H. Mugridge	7½	L. N. Ponce	5
M. C. Stark	6	H. Berliner	4
S. Naidel	5½	H. A. Rousseau	4
Dr. H. Y. Klein	5	Comdr. E. Asmann	2
N. E. Long	5	O. A. Carlson	1
Class B.	**W.**	**Class B**	**W.**
F. W. F. Gleason	9	J. S. Carpenter	4
A. C. S. Pindar	7	Sergt. R. O. Clare	3
L. B. Thomas	7	W. B. Groves	3
Wm. Squire	7	H. D. Singleton	2
L. W. Ferris	5½	M. O. Sowers	2
Lt. W. K. Kirsher	5½		
2-Rd. Special	**W.**	**2-Rd. Special**	**W.**
O. Shapiro	6	H. Berliner	3
D. H. Mugridge	5	H. A. Rousseau	2½
E. T. McCormick	3½		

Player	W	Player	W
Reshevsky	10½	H. Steiner	5½
Fine	9	Araiza	5
Pilnik	8½	Dr. Cruz	5
Horowitz	8	Brodermann	3½
Kashdan	7	Seidman	3
Rossetto	6½	Camarena	1
Adams	5½		

The final standings in the Pan-American tourney at Los Angeles are appended. Grandmaster Fine, local favorite, drew with Reshevsky, Horowitz and Rossetto in the final rounds.

Belows Take Wedding Trip To Wisconsin

Following their wedding trip to Wisconsin, Sergt. and Mrs. Robert Arthur Below will return to Washington, where they will make their home while he is stationed near here. They were married Thursday, August 16, in Fort Lincoln Chapel, the Rev. George W. Burroughs, jr., officiating at the 8 p. m. ceremony.

The bride, the former Maragaret Anne Calbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey D. Calbeck, Washington, was given in marriage by C. de Booy, in the absence of her father, who is Deputy Commissioner for U. S. Claims Commission, stationed in Europe at the present time.

Harris & Ewing
MRS. ROBERT A. BELOW
... *Will live here*

She wore a white satin gown with finger-tip veil held by a halo of orange blossoms and carried orchids with her prayer book. Maid of honor was Miss Sylvia Click, who wore a gown of pink marquisette and carried a bouquet of pink roses and blue delphiniums.

Sergt. Mele Rone was best man and Staff Sergt. John Sauls and Louis Warren Calbeck were ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride.

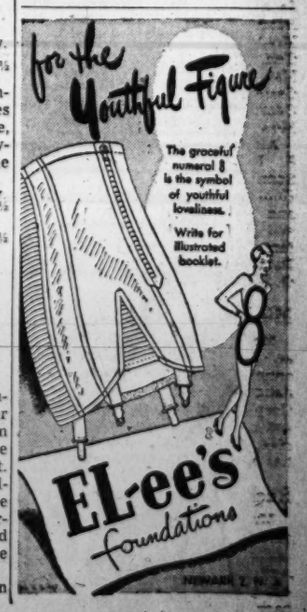
The bride, who with her parents is a former resident of Los Angeles, Calif., attended George Washington University. The bridegroom's mother is Mrs. Arthur Below, Oshkosh, Wisc.

Offutt-Hart Troth Is Told

Mrs. George W. Offutt, jr., announces the engagement of her daughter, Nancy Ray, to William Edgar Hart, USMS, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Pender Hart.

Miss Offutt attended Hollins College and received her BCS degree from Benjamin Franklin University in June. Her fiance received his MCS degree from the same university and is now overseas.

The wedding will take place upon his return.


for the Youthful Figure
The graceful numeral 8 is the symbol of youthful loveliness.
Write for illustrated booklet.
EL-ee's
foundations

Mary Haworth's Mail

Wife Is Assailed by Morbid Temptations, After Ignoring Doctor's Advice to Leave Husband Who Lost Interest in Love Making

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 34. My husband is 40. We have been married 11 years and have one child whom we adore. Our marriage was a happy one. It still is, in many ways; but about six years ago my husband seemed to lose interest in me as a sweetheart. He treats me more as a mother or sister.

At first I thought he might have fallen in love with someone else but he assured me he hadn't; and as I have faith in his honesty, I believe him. However, I soon became nervously distressed and consulted a doctor, who talked with my husband and recommended treatments for him. He told the doctor that physical intimacy did not appeal to him and he never went back.

Says She Stays For Child's Sake

MY DOCTOR advised me to divorce him, but I haven't, because of the child. It would affect her in so many ways and I consider her future more important than mine. I have taken a position and am reasonably successful in my work. I get along well with people and also with my husband. We never quarrel nor do I discuss my thoughts with him. I found when I did so it made him angry and that, I realized, would never help our problem.

After taking a perscribed sedative for several years, with fair results, lately I find myself wrestling with unhealthy thoughts of being unfaithful. My doctor would sanction this compromise, provided my husband would overlook it; but I shrink from the prospect, although my husband has established the opportunity time and again, by leaving me alone at our summer home with bachelor friends of his. My heart is heavy and I am very depressed. I want you to tell me frankly what I should do. V. S.

Is She Thinking Of Daughter Now?

DEAR V. S.: It seems to me you should have taken your doctor's first advice to divorce your husband. You tell me you didn't act on it because you considered your daughter's welfare more important than your own. If that be true, how could you let yourself become obsessed with the thought of trying infidelity as an anodyne for nervous tension?

Certainly nothing is calculated to have a worse effect on a girl child's character, reputation, future social security and emotional stability, than to be linked with a mother who keeps up a sham of "life with father," while dabbling with lovers on the side. Heaven knows you have a serious problem in your husband's psychic impotency, which he refuses to try to correct. But it is time you faced the fact that you have been treating it as evasively as he, and paying progressive penalty—in less of mental vigor and clarity.

She Contemplates Ruinous Course

EXPEDIENT immorality is a ruinous prospect however you appraise it. Because aside from the social and psychological damage it might do your daughter, your involuntary revulsion to the unbidden thought of it proves that if you took that course, you would proceed from bad to worse, so far as your peace of mind is concerned.

You have been subjected to severe stresses and strains thus far, in trying to accommodate to an untenable situation, but your personality has not been irreparably injured, due to the fact that your integrity, the mainspring of your self-governing faculties, has been kept intact. What would happen to you if you turned to bootlegged intrigue as an opiate? You would split your personality in the fashion of Dr. Jekyll lapsing into the role of Mr. Hyde, with the same inwardly terrifying, black-out effects on the good in yourself. Your nature requires bonafide mate love incorporated in full companionship honorably established. And if you hope to find it, you must summon the courage to venture divorce and second marriage. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Revival of Old Issues Seen If Windsors Return to Britain

By Russell Landstrom

(Just returned from five years as Associated Press correspondent in London.)

New York (AP).—The prospective return of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to Great Britain poses anew questions of prestige and precedence. Sovereign traditions make no certain provision for the future of a king who has abdicated and married a commoner, and court etiquette is so inflexible that the position of both, if they lived in England, would be attended by disconcerting possibilities.

The people of Great Britain have different ways of looking at it. Some say that the Duke muffed one of the biggest chances history ever offered a young monarch and that there can be now no turning back. Others say bluntly the Duke is finished.

Forfeited Royal Rights

Actually, when Edward VIII abdicated he forfeited virtually all his royal rights. Eventually it was decided the new king should create the dukedom of Windsor for Edward and should confer the title of His Royal Highness, but it was merely a personal title.

All that was resolved upon before the former king married American-born Wallis Simpson, whose status at court subsequently was at least ambiguous.

Naturally, the Duke wanted his wife to be received on the same footing as the Duchess of Kent and Gloucester. But he was up against the rigidities of English tradition.

Sources close to the palace think it most unlikely that any change will take place if the Windsors return to live in Britain.

No Job at Home

Similarly, they doubt that the Duke will be appointed to any important post at home, since such an appointment might involve the appointee in politics. The Duke of Gloucester, for example, would have been given no substantial post at home; it was by going to Australia as governor-general that he was enabled to take over true responsibilities.

The only job that the British government could offer the Duke would be to serve as the King's representative abroad, as governor of one of the dominions. At present the only vacancy is that of South Africa.

Irish Post Taken

There was brief talk that he might be named to a comparable position in northern Ireland, but the recent appointment of the Earl of Granville eliminated that possibility.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor could, of course, settle down in Britain and concern themselves not at all with questions of government. It is authoritatively assumed that, financially, they could do so without worrying about the future.

The British people generally, manifestly, do not wish to see the old issue revived. Britons eminently are statisfied with their present King and Queen.

Comment from one high-placed source voiced the sentiments of many: "If the Duke could return to England and settle down, without a post, somewhere in the country and be content with that kind of life, the people might after a year or so accept him.

"But could the Duke of Windsor do that? Could a man who has taken such pleasure in social life, big public functions and sporting events, go into semi-retirement? What would happen if the Duchess were cold-shouldered? These are the questions which prompt people to suggest that it perhaps would be better if the Duke and Duchess of Windsor settled elsewhere, say in the southern France they like so well."

By Anne Adams

Her heart's desire—a dress she can button all by herself! Make two from Pattern 4666; one ruffled for parties, one that combines remnants.

Pattern 4666 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6, flare sleeve dress, 1⅝ yards, 35-inches; other version, 1½ yards, 35 inches and ⅜ yard contrast.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration. Twenty cents.

Send twenty cents in coins for these patterns to The Washington Post, 131 Pattern Dept., P. O. Box 174, Station 0, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly size and style number, your name, address, zone.

Just off the press! It's new, different, thrilling—the Anne Adams Book of Patterns for Spring 1945. Free pattern for four aprons printed in book. Send fifteen cents more for your copy now!

Wide World

EMPRESS ZITA OF AUSTRIA, center, with her family, photographed while vacationing at Royalston, Mass. Left to right: Archduke Karl Ludwig, Archduchess Elizabeth, Archduchess Adelaide, Empress Zita, Archduke Felix and Archduchess Charlotte

Austrian Empress Glories In Her Family's Success

By Adelaide Kerr

Royalston, Mass. (AP).—Former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary has failed in her 20-year battle to seat her son, Archduke Otto, on the throne of the Hapsburgs, but she has chalked up success in the field she calls closest to her heart—the rearing of her family.

OTTO

This woman, who was crowned at 24, banished at 27 and widowed at 30, talked with me recently in the white colonial house of Col. Hugh Bullock, New York investment broker, which was placed at her disposal for a midsummer sojourn.

"I do not make politics," she said. "My politics have been to make useful men and women of my children. This has been important to me above everything else."

All Received Good Educations

In spite of straitened circumstances, the eight young Hapsburgs, whose ages range from 23 to 32, have received good educations and now are working on both sides of the Atlantic. Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne, and the eldest daughter, Archduchess Adelaide, have doctor's degrees; the other six are working in that direction.

They are like a little corporation. Archduke Otto has specialized in social sciences, history and languages; Archduke Robert in law; Archdukes Karl Ludwig and Rudolph in economics and the daughters in social service.

When war engulfed the Belgian castle of Steenockerzeel, where the Hapsburgs made their home for years, former Empress Zita and seven of the children came to America. Robert remained in London. With the close of the European war the pretender, Karl Ludwig, and Rudolph returned to Europe.

Work Under Aliases

Archduke Felix, still here, was in the United States when war broke out. He spoke little English then, but studied hard and embarked six months later on an American lecture tour.

The Archduchesses Adelaide and Charlotte are doing case work for a charitable organization in an Eastern city. Under assumed names, their identities are unknown to coworkers.

Archduchess Elizabeth, the "baby" of the family, spent last winter in Washington, working on her doctor's thesis. She gave up her summer vacation to head a group of Canadian girl scouts at camp.

In spite of their uncertain position the young Hapsburgs have had a close-knit family life. None is married and Zita says none are betrothed.

Looks Astonishingly Young

Zita's face was animated as she talked of her children's careers. She looks astonishingly young after 53 strenuous years. Her face appears smooth and unlined, her dark hair untouched by gray, her dark eyes alight with interest. Remembering the columns written about her ambition and efforts to seat her son on the throne, one expects a more austere person. Those close to her say there are times when she looks grave and sad.

The former Empress dresses as she has since her husband's death, in stark black, with a high nunlike stock. She wears no make-up and no jewels except a plain gold wedding ring.

Born Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, one of 24 children of the deposed Duke Robert of Parma, whose family had royal lineage but little wealth, she was married at 19 to Archduke Karl von Hapsburg of Austria-Hungary. After three years of marriage the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and the death of Emperor Franz Josef catapulted Karl to the throne in 1916.

Less than two years after Karl and Zita were crowned, the dual empire began to disintegrate in the fires of rebellion fanned by World War I, and, in the peace that followed, it was broken up into states formed on racial lines. Karl was exiled from both Austria and Hungary. Two attempts failed to regain the throne and he died on the island of Madeira in 1922.

Belgium Estate Destroyed

Zita reared her children and struggled to restore her family position. At one time the Austrian Diet passed a law restoring eight estates to the family, but the Hapsburgs say Hitler's invasion of Austria prevented this, and that, during the war in Belgium, Steenockerzeel Castle largely was destroyed.

During the war she made headquarters at the Villa St. Joseph in Quebec, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting, Countess Therese Kerssenbrock. She spends a few weeks each summer in Royalston. In recent years she has been almost a recluse, deeply interested in religion.

Those who know her say that, although she has become less active politically with the maturity of Otto, she never will relinquish hope that he will mount a throne.

Just now she is concerned with Austria's plight:

"Austria is suffering worse from starvation and privation than any other country in Europe," the former Empress told me. "The Nazis took all able-bodied men for the army or slave labor, and none was left to cultivate crops. As a result there is a great food shortage. Austria had no government-in-exile to work in her interests. She is in desperate need of help."

Gen. de Gaulle Receives 1000 At Reception

More than 1000 guests were invited to the reception yesterday afternoon at the French Embassy at which Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, was host.

Members of the Cabinet, the Judiciary, the Senate and the House, and their wives, were among the guests, as well as high ranking military figures and members of the various French missions in Washington.

Arrangements for the fete were as simple as it was possible to make them with a Chief of State as host.

General de Gaulle received members of the French colony residing in Washington at a reception at 9:15 p. m. last night to celebrate the first anniversary of the liberation of Paris.

He will leave Washington today.

Elisabeth Lawton, Lieutenant Ridout Engaged to Wed

The engagement of Miss Elisabeth Lawton to Lieut. Orlando Ridout, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ridout, St. Margarets, Md., has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Lawton, Washington.

Miss Lawton, a graduate of the Sidwell Friends School and American University, is assistant artist on the staff of the Journal of the National Education Association.

Her fiance, a grandson of Folger McKinsey, Baltimore, Md., was graduated from the University of Maryland. Overseas with the infantry for the past 20 months, he is at present in the Ryukyus Islands as an intelligence officer on the staff of the Seventy-fourth Battalion.

Harris and Ewing.

AWAITING HER HUSBAND'S return from a six-week period of duty in San Deigo, Calif., is Mrs. Truman Grove Bryan, who before her marriage August 10 was. Doris. Varian .Gridley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross A. Gridley, Washington

Banish Cosmetic Spots

To remove rouge or lipstick from a white shirt, treat the spots with glycerine before laundering.

Society Plans Picnic Cruise

The North Carolina Society of Washington will open its 1945-46 season with a moonlight picnic-cruise down the Potomac River next Tuesday, August 28, at 7 p. m.

The cruise, first of many special feature parties for Tarheels in the Capital, will be made on the SS Potomac. Members and their guests may bring a picnic basket lunch.

Events listed for the society year include nine regular dances at the Shoreham and five Sunday afternoon "at homes" and several bridge parties.

All North Carolinians in and around Washington are invited to participate in the activities of the society.

When Defrosting

Simple as it is to defrost a refrigerator, you can save yourself needless mopping-up afterward by putting a folded newspaper along each side of the evaporator. This directs drippings into the drip tray and prevents ice from scattering every-which-way as it scales off.

Return to Capital

The Czechoslovakian Ambassador and Mme. Hurban who have been spending the summer at Richelieu Manor Murray Bay, Canada, are expected back in Washington tonight. Returning with them will be Dr. Vladimir Palic, First Secretary of the Embassy, and Mme. Palic.

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The Post's Books of the Week

Cranston Succinctly States Political Methods, Motives Which Killed Peace Before

By Sterling North

The Killing of the Peace. By Alan Cranston. Viking. $2.50

Most of us who have read the recent books on Wilson, Lodge and Borah feel that we know the methods and perhaps the motives of those American politicians who strangled the Versailles Treaty and ultimately the League of Nations.

ALAN CRANSTON

Even those whose knowledge is limited to an evening spent at the local theater viewing "Wilson" must be aware by this time that Henry Cabot Lodge—the dapper little Senator from Massachusetts—was playing party politics as he connived to blast the hopes of the vast majority of American citizens and destroy his political enemy Woodrow Wilson.

But never before has the case been so clearly stated as in this book by Alan Cranston. Without editorial comment he places the facts before his reader with cold precision.

Lodge favored a league before Wilson ever committed himself to one. Yet because Wilson had been tactless in exposing Lodge in a very questionable campaign statement, Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt (the evidence seems overwhelming) decided to "get" Wilson no matter what the consequences.

The League was called a Negro league because nations other than white would also belong. The League was called Papist to arouse anti-Catholic feeling against it. On the Pacific coast the spectre of unlimited yellow immigration was flashed before the eyes of frightened white-supremacists.

Everything possible was done to embarrass the aging and graying Wilson, fighting to keep the peace treaty a decent, clean, unspiteful document. But with the Lodge forces clamoring for dozens of reservations, Wilson's moral advantage was quickly whittled away and "statesmen" of other nations could make their selfish demands.

Germany was well aware of the wedge being forced between the former allies.

No reader can put this book aside without the frightening conviction that a few spiteful men can wreck any peace. The question is, will these same forces attempt to ham-string the United Nations by fighting the power of American delegates?

If so, World War III with its universal slaughter will put an end to the entire fiasco.

Three Men in New Suits. By J. B. Priestley. Harper $2.50

There is a Priestley cult in England—and no wonder. The affection this novelist and humanitarian feels for his fellowmen engenders a warm reciprocal affection in his readers.

J. B. PRIESTLEY

In the "good old days" when Priestley wrote his congenial best seller, "The Good Companions," companionship and delightful conversation were almost enough. No need then to come to grips with thorny social problems—or so the author seemed to think.

But came Munich, and the war, and finally peace. And with each one of these historical crises Priestley grew in stature as a social thinker. At one point he was considered so "radical" that the BBC sabotaged his radio program and Tory statesmen fumed against his democratic preachments.

England with its new labor government should find good use for Priestley—a minor Tolstoy in his wide human sympathies. And men of good will everywhere will welcome his new novel.

"Three Men in New Suits," as you have probably guessed, concerns three soldiers who have just been precipitated into dismaying civilian life.

Having shared foxholes in North Africa and Central Europe, there are no class barriers between Alan Strete, scion of a county family, Herbert Kenford, son of a prosperous Methodist farmer, and Eddie Mold, lowly laborer in an English quarry.

Alan returns to a stuffy conservative family strangely unchanged by the war. His mother is full of tittle-tattle and gossip. His pottering uncle is steeped in gloom and tradition. His sister mourns her husband killed while fighting with the Royal Air Force. Alan views with cynicism the spiritual arteriosclerosis of this provincial group.

Herbert Kenford's family has done well with the big farm. His humorless father is smugly content with the plans he has mapped for Herbert. But a girl Herbert meets at the pub alters some of those plans, just as wisdom born of war and suffering may alter others.

Eddie Mold, most tragic of the group, returns to his cottage to discover that his wife, after the death of their child, has been endlessly unfaithful with American soldiers.

How these three men work out their problems together, and how sane adjustments to civilian life begin to creep into their lives is the moving substance of this timely and significant novel.

A good screen play based on this story might do more to bridge the gap between soldiers and civilians than all the psychotherapeutic tomes now on the market.

Would-Be Authors Given Some Don'ts on Writing

By Clip Boutell

More people want to be authors today than ever before. Classes in creative writing are swamped, literally, with aspirants for the accolade of the slick magazines and the kudos of the book clubs. One New York editor with a class in writing has enrolled a postman with a novel.

DAVENPORT

But writers and would-be writers who have gone to a university or a university extension course have a distinct advantage over their less fortunate contemporaries, who are writing but have no source of information about how to handle their finished product.

Suppose you have a book-length manuscript and have been scanning this book review section to get the name of a publisher, or that you have a short story and would like to place it. Sending your child off blind is one method—and it works once in a thousand times, but a better system is to acquire professional advice before you start wasting postage and shredding your nerves with waiting.

Must Be Completed

The best reference volume in the writing trade is "The Literary Market Place," an inexpensive annual now in its fifth edition with the R. R. Bowker Co. From it you can pick yourself a literary agent. And you can also find the names of all the book and magazine editors with whom you might wish to communicate.

But don't expect an editor or agent to accept the fact that you are a writer on faith alone. You've got to have something to show—and for the beginner it must be finished.

But even established writers are subject to nonproductive phases. Many of them will delay the actual process of putting one word after another until the last possible minute.

Always Needs Feeding, Too

Bowing low before the creative spirit has a practitioner in Marcia Davenport, the author of "Valley of Decision," for instance. When the going gets tough, she deserts her typewriter, gets on the floor with a soft pencil and large sheets of paper.

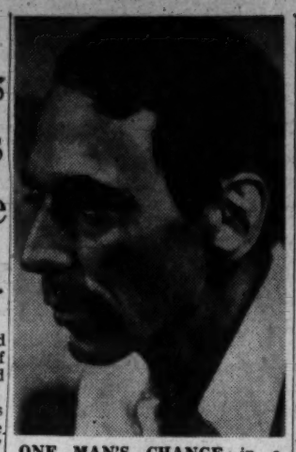
Carl Carmer prefers to write in bed on yellow lined pads and he will stay there all day if the going is good and he can persuade his wife to feed him.

Katherine Anne Porter ("The Leaning Tower and Other Stories"), who is one of the most polished story writers of our day, always writes the end of a story first. If those final paragraphs satisfy her, she knows she can produce the rest.

I recall an article in the Saturday Review some years ago by Harold Nicolson in which he described his method of writing biography. He used an elaborate system of notebooks which resulted in his manuscript being virtually complete before he actually started on the formal process of writing.

Such devices as these have become matters of habit, and obviously any method that keeps the writer close to his subject may help him to formulate his story.

But the important thing is to keep writing. If you are writing, you are also learning.



ONE MAN'S CHANGE in a changing world is well-told in the new autobiography, "Raw Material," of Oliver La Farge, published by Houghton Mifflin

Tin-Can Story Foreword Done By Adm. Halsey

Action Tonight: Story of Destroyer O'Bannon in Pacific. By James D. Horan. Putnam. Illus. $2.50.

The 2100-ton destroyer O'Bannon was the Queen of our Tin-Can Fleet in the Pacific during the evil days of the Solomons invasion. **For her heroic exploits she boasts a Presidential Unit Citation, and Admiral Halsey has now contributed a Foreword to this book which supplies many details missing from the communiques.**

The O'Bannon carried a rabbit's foot. She was scarcely touched in the course of her numerous engagements. And yet she slugged it out with torpedoes and five-inch guns against Japanese battleships and cruisers. She traded steel with shore batteries. She once even played decoy for Japanese bombers while units of our fleet were busy elsewhere.

Nearly every night between October, 1942, and October, 1943, the O'Bannon was steaming up "the slot"—the dangerous inner passage which runs from Guadalcanal to Bougainville.

She logged more than 100,000 miles in the Pacific before returning to this country for her first refitting. She and her men deserve this tribute.

Mr. Horan has made fair use of his material, but one of the virtues of the journalistic approach is timeliness, which this book lacks. We are given some exciting narrative prose and a speaking acquaintance with the O'Bannon's crew. C. B.

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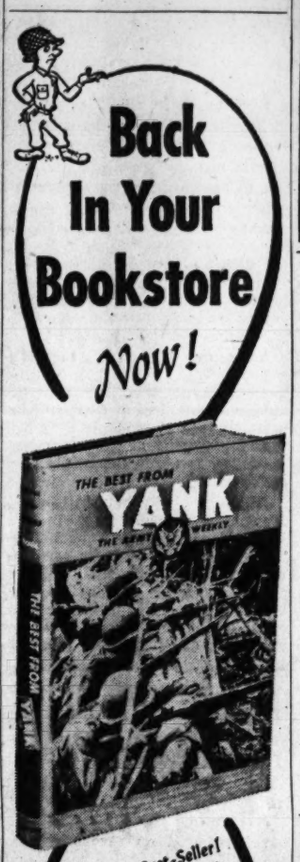

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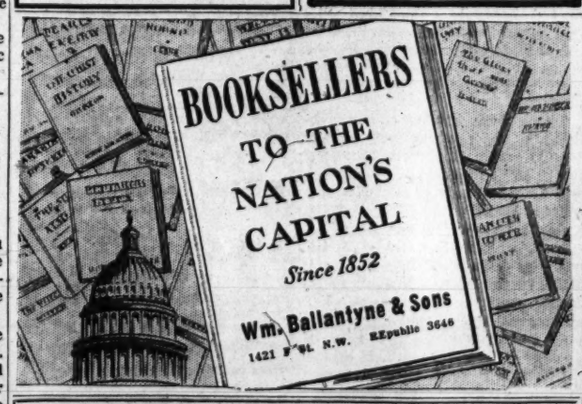

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"Japanese Militarism: Its Cause and Cure." By John M. Maki. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. $3.00.

"If we could carry the war against people to its logical conclusion and kill 72 million Japanese, we should not have to worry about the winning of the war ideas . . .

"The Japanese militarists, if they have a master plan for the eventual conquest of the world, want us to fight a war of killing and to forget the importance of the extermination of the ideas out of which has grown their power."

This, in effect, is the kernel of the argument and warning presented by a young American-born Japanese. His examination of the historical currents, the social institutions and the economic structure of Japan shows the development of authoritarianism from the first recorded Japanese history in the eighth century.

The author traces the emergence of the warrior class in the political oligarchy and the establishment of the office of "ei-i-tai-shogun, or "subduing - barbarian - generalissimo." He analyzes the methods by which the samurai ("warrior") maintained his special privilege.

He sketches in the historical background of Japan's controlled economy, and he throws more light than any previous commentator your reviewer has encountered on the practical meaning of "The Emperor Idea," showing how the myths were incorporated into Japanese history with a definite political aim in mind.

He sums up Japan's relationship to the West: "The policy was two-fold: to accept and accept eagerly and rapidly all things . . . which would make Japan strong . . . to reject and to reject completely and ruthlessly all things of the West which would undermine the basic concepts on which Japanese society was erected."

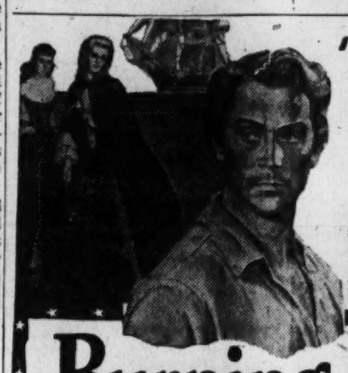
The war in the Pacific will not be won until a long and painful process of reeducation has taken place, until the entire social structure of Japan has been wrenched free from the past.

Not always easy to read because of its compression, this is still a brilliant and timely survey. C. B.

"First Come, First Kill." By Francis Allen. Raynal & Hitchcock, $2.

Westchester County police call wealthy Gregory Payne's death a suicide, but John Storm, the New York private detective Payne hired to protect his daughter, Linda, knows it was murder and sets out to prove it. Then Linda returns from New Mexico with a brand-new husband, and somebody takes a shot at her. Furthermore, there's a woman's body buried in the rocks next door.

All this sounds fairly complicated, but it's only a small part of the involved plot of a novel that starts sketchily with vaguely defined characters, but gains interest as it proceeds.



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DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

Some Winter Regulars Return to Air This Week

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

A NUMBER of regular winter-time shows are making an early return to the air this week. The Andrews Sisters, home from a USO tour, will be back this afternoon at 4:30 over WMAL - American, with Curt Massey, the Riders of the Purple Sage and Vic Schoen's Orchestra. At 2:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC John Charles Thomas resumes his singing and emcee duties on the Westinghouse program. Patrice Munsel is also to be back at 5 p. m. on WTOP-CBS's "Family Hour."

CANOVA

Tomorrow night at 9 over WTOP-CBS, Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland will appear in "Practically Yours" to open Lux Radio Theater's fall activities. At 8 over WRC-NBC, Burgess Meredith will do a similar office for "Cavalcade of America" in a dramatization called "Assignment for the Prof.."

Tuesday at 9 p. m. over WTOP-CBS, "Inner Sanctum" brings back its chills with Paul McGrath as host. Rudy Vallee, long a standby on Thursday nights, is due this week on "The Drene Show" at 10:30 over WRC-NBC.

Judy Canova and the cast which assisted her last year are preparing their show for Saturday night at 10 over WRC-NBC.

IN the matter of new programs, WTOP-CBS has something daily at 7 p. m. called "Mommie and the Men," who are papa and three little sons.

A new Sunday transcribed series over WINX begins today at 5:30 p. m., with Leon Prescott conducting the World Concert Orchestra and James Landry singing music by Sibelius.

Last night at 7:30 WWDC inaugurated a "Jobs for Veterans" program which attempts to find jobs for veterans, widows of veterans, and wives of disabled veterans. Any employer who has a staff opening is invited to place a description of the job with WWDC.

IT IS doubtful that any industry ever tried harder to be inoffensive, or reaped more blanket complaints for its pains, than radio. Fully aware that they reach into homes with listeners of varied tastes, degrees of sophistication and age, each network long ago formulated rules and policies governing content of program, acceptability of sponsor, length and type of commercial announcements. Despite public grumbling to the contrary, limitations placed on radio copy are often strict. NBC's recently published "Program Policies and Working Manual" is a good example of their scope and stringency. Quoting at random from the index alone, we find that children's programs are regulated as to adventure stories, box tops, clubs, codes, commercials, contests and offers, dramatized appeals, horror, profanity, promises, respect for the law, secret clubs, supernatural, suspense, torture, vulgarity, wrappers. Sound effects are sub-indexed into horrifying, misleading, distress signals, simulated news. There are, in fact, about 450 divisions.

Instances of the stringency of copy reglations include these: "The words 'safe,' 'without risk' and 'harmless' or words of similar meaning will not be accepted in medical copy." "Insobriety and excessive drinking must not be portrayed as desirable or as prevalent factors in American life." "Reference to narcotic addiction should be avoided as far as possible, because of the known fact that mere mention is potentially dangerous to susceptible persons." "Episodes involving the kidnapping of children are forbidden." "Suicides shall never be presented as a satisfactory solution of any human problem." "Use of the letters SOS . . . or of any spoken distress signal . . . is prohibited."

Professional services, stocks and bonds, cures, hygiene products, reducing agents, restoratives, fortune telling, wines and liquors, firearms and fireworks, matrimonial agencies, racing organizations and employment services are products and services which NBC, for example, does not accept for commercial broadcast.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Bringing Up Our Children—Dramatization of how American children are educated and treated, depicted on "Trans-Atlantic Call." **WTOP—12:30 p. m.**

A Guaranteed Annual Wage is discussed by Ernest Dale, American Management Association; Jack Chernick, U. of Minn., and W. H. Spencer, War Manpower Commission. on "University of Chicago Round Table." **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Fritz Reiner is guest conductor of CBS Symphony, presenting music by Russian composers. **Peter Goldmark** discusses "Television—Physical and Engineering Side," during intermission. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Dr. Frank Black and NBC Symphony play Overture to Mignon by Thomas, Music from Rosamunde by Schubert, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 by Liszt, Allegretto from Symphony in D minor by French. **WRC—5 p. m.**

BASEBALL

Washington Nats play **New York Yankees. WOL—2 p. m.**

Gen. Wooten Given Medal In Brazil

Maj. Gen. **Ralph Wooten,** 2823 Q st., commanding general of the United States Army Forces, South Atlantic, was recently awarded the Bronze Star by Gen. Mark W. Clark. The presentation was made in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the homecoming celebration honoring troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force who fought as part of his Fifth Army in Italy. Major General Wooten was cited for his meritorious achievement in support of combat operations. He assisted in the training of the Brazilian troops.

Callison Simon, seaman, 1/c, USNR, 402 Timberlane ave., Falls Church, Va., was loader of a gun aboard a destroyer escort which shot down two enemy aircraft in the Okinawa campaign. Simon, who wears all four theater ribbons, has been in the Navy since 1943.

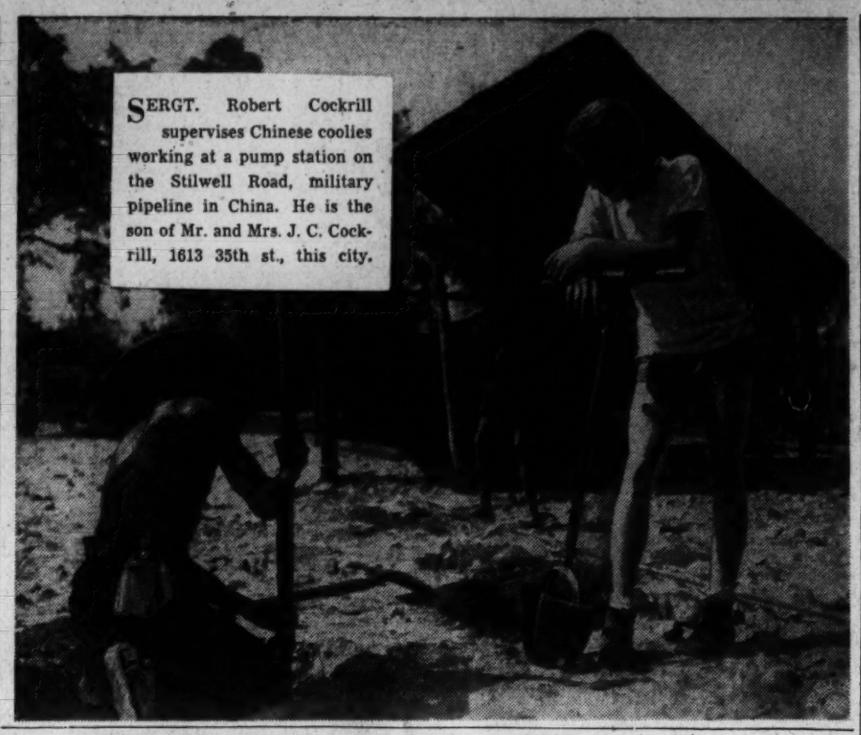
Capt. **M. R. Kelley,** USN, whose wife lives at 2100 Connecticut ave., has assumed command of the heavy cruiser Boston. He relieved Capt. **E. E. Herrmann,** USN, 2936 28th st. Captain Herrmann commanded the Boston in campaigns in the Marianas and the Philippines, and in raids against Formosa and Tokyo and in the South China Sea.

Two Washington men stationed in the Midway Islands, an important supply link, are Lieut. **Charles Plyer, jr.,** USNR, and **Richard Klaassenn,** painter, 3/c, USNR. Lieutenant Plyer, son of C. H. Plyer, 1900 F st., has been overseas 15 months. Klaassenn, whose wife lives at 50 Franklin st. ne., has been overseas 19 months.

Eight local Navy men are serving aboard the USS Alabama, which raided the Japanese mainland twice, bombarded a Jap-held island north of Okinawa and rode unscathed through a violent typhoon. They are. Ensign **Chester Surba,** USNR, 1723 G st.; **Collins Epps,** signalman 1/c, USNR, whose wife lives at 635 M st.; **Harry Green,** steward's mate 1/c, USN, 122 F st.; **Irving Levine,** seaman 2/c, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Levine, 2515 Bladensburg rd. ne.; **Eugene Brooks,** jr., seaman 2/c, USN, 3214 11th pl. se.; **Clarence Forsht,** electrician's mate 1/c, USNR, whose wife lives at 4890 Homer ave. se.; **Lyle Burt,** watertender 3/c, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burt, 34 Todd pl. ne., and **Hubert Baker,** gunner's mate, 2/c, USNR, whose wife lives at 1421 T st. se.

Comdr. **Nevett Atkins,** USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Atkins, 3504 Macomb st., and a Naval Academy graduate with the class of '35, has been named commanding officer of the USS Thomas E. Fraser, a destroyer minelayer. Commander Atkins has 10 years' sea duty to his record.

Samuel Burrows, ship's cook, 3/c, whose wife lives at 4309 Wisconsin ave., is serving on the USS English in the Pacific. He entered the Navy in 1943 and joined the English the day before she was commissioned in May, 1944.



SERGT. Robert Cockrill supervises Chinese coolies working at a pump station on the Stilwell Road, military pipeline in China. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cockrill, 1613 35th st., this city.

The Tumult and the Shouting Dies

Mars Exits Quietly From the Screen

By Nelson B. Bell

IT IS TOO EARLY, of course, to attempt any reliable forecast of what form, or forms, peacetime motion picture entertainment will assume during the months and early years that lie ahead.

The Hollywood studio executives were quick to affirm this view when the trade press made pertinent inquiries following the collapse and sudden surrender of Japan under the atomic impact of the most destructive implement of power known to man.

It would be futile, they pointed out, to pencil-in any purely speculative graphs of public tastes or production trends the future might develop. The process of reconversion will be scarcely less complicated for the cinema than for any of the other major industries.

If the nature of the current week in Washington's downtown, first-run film houses could be accepted as a constant quantity, however, determination of the character of the celluloid diversion that will prevail henceforth would be vastly simplified.

A Lost Word

It would be such as during the past half-decade has been described as 'escapist'—a word which of a sudden has largely lost its meaning.

Only two midcity screens are at present touched by war's cold and bloody finger, and one of them but remotely.

At the Metropolitan, Ernie Pyle's "Story of GI Joe" is in the closing days of its impressively realistic salute to the foot soldier, and at the Columbia "Wilson" reflects only a little of the travail of the First World War in expounding the political significance of much that preceded and followed it.

Practically no suggestion of the stark horror of modern armed conflict asserts itself in "Incendiary Blonde," "Out of This World," "Christmas in Connecticut," The Strange Affair of Uncle Harry," "On Approval" or the double-bill revival of Bette Davis' "Old Acquaintance" and "The Little Foxes."

This is a transition from mass murder, multilation and misery to the amiable gaieties of sheer enjoyment that is too good to be true.

As a matter of fact, it is frankly stated by the powers that be in Hollywood that it isn't true, although in the same breath they unanimously declare that the sudden capitulation of the Japs, following the unconditional surrender of the Nazis, was anticipated and production forthwith adapted to that eventuation.

Not Perfect. But Almost

Sapient as it was, this productional foresight necessarily was not so minutely clairvoyant as to run off the last of the "war pictures" and the first of the exclusively "entertainment" subjects in flawless synchronization with the end of the war.

The planning of production and release schedules nevertheless was managed with sufficient prescience to preclude the abandonment of any picture "in work," or already a part of Hollywood's vaunted backlog, by reason of outmoded content or loss of timeliness.

When news of the peace was announced, 11 feature pictures, more or less closely related to the war, were completed and, awaiting release, which already has overtaken a few of them, imminent on local screens.

This short dozen includes "They Were Expendable" and "A Sailor Takes a Wife," MGM; "Allotment Wives," Monogram; "Love Letters," Paramount; "Danny Boy," PRC; "First Yank Into Tokyo," RKO-Radio; "The House on 92nd Street," Twentieth Century-Fox; "Paris Underground," UA-Constance Bennett; "A Walk in the Sun," UA-Samuel Bronston; "Young Widow," UA-Hunt Stromberg, and "Pride of the Marines," Warner Bros.

Seven features of similar character, in course of being filmed when peace was declared, embrace "Tars and Spars" and "Prison Ship," Columbia; "This Strange Adventure" and "What Next, Corporal Hargrove?", MGM; "Calcutta" and "To Each His Own," Paramount, and "Cornered," RKO-Radio.

The Final Five

On the list of pictures in preparation that stem directly from the fact of war will be found "Glory For Me," Goldwyn; "They Dream of Home," RKO-Radio; "Manila John," Republic; "Return of the Buck Privates," Universal, and "Paris Canteen," Sol Lesser.

In proportion to the annual aggregate of feature productions, these 23 subjects, concerning themselves principally with one aspect or another of the Global War, represent a surprisingly low percentage of the total output.

It will be conceded, I think, even by those who entertain a real or pretended abhorrence of "war pictures," that those who occupy the drivers' seats out in the film capital exercised exceptional acumen in minimizing the inevitable dislocations that must at least temporarily attend the changeover from misery to merriment.

Assuming that the Capital's present week of extraordinarily nonbelligerent film fare may be accepted as typical of what will be commonplace later, it is a highly diverting quality of photodramatic pastiming to which the public may look forward.

Although I note that Mr. Howard Barnes, a fellow-laborer in the vineyard of the New York Herald Tribune, hopes that in its new liberation Hollywood will produce as few musicals as possible, my own inclination lies in an opposite direction, if all can be made as enlivening as "Incendiary Blonde," despite its tragic overtones, or "Out of this World."

In all its Technicolor splendor, "Incendiary Blonde" presents a panorama of "show business" that is given luster and great vigor by volcanic Betty Hutton and her associates.

Speaking of Good Music

A far less pretentious fable is lent far greater charm and no less humor by Eddie Bracken, Diana Lynn, their costars and conspicuously competent supporting players—with the further advantage of a more substantial musical setting than its more raucous contemporary is able to muster.

Which serves as a convenient reminder that another Technicolor musical with a still firmer foundation of distinguished musicianship is not far away from the F street screen.

That would be Joseph Pasternak's production of "Thrill of a Romance" for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, with Lauritz Melchior, foremost tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, making his debut in an important screen role.

During one of his visits to Washington last winter, this brilliant artist pointed out that Joseph Pasternak is the one producer-director on the West Coast who seems to have a definite notion of how best to introduce the music of the great composers to motion picture audiences without patronizing them or annoying them by dragging the classics in by the heels where they have no rightful place and can only aggravate a lamentable, but very real prejudice against them.

He cited "Thrill of a Romance" as eloquent testimonial to Mr. Pasternak's peculiar facility in "taking the curse off the classics" and unobtrusively making the proletariat like it.

A preview of the picture completely bears him out.

It also reveals Mr. Melchior as an artist whose talents are as agreeably adaptable to the screen as they are to the austerity of the stage of the Metropolitan.

I trust his apostasy is no mere transitory caprice.

Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

Many poor first day cancellations have appeared on recent covers, especially those of the Roosevelt Memorial series. The Postoffice Department is insistent that covers at all times be canceled in a clear, clean manner. Mistakes and accidents occur in postoffices, as in every phase of business, and first-day sales invariably cause trouble, especially in small offices. Generally speaking, a first-class postoffice is far better equipped to handle first-day covers than a third or fourth, as has been proven recently. Too, the department cannot transfer facilities from larger offices to handle a one-day sale at smaller offices. The work is carried on as best suited to the office concerned, yet it is believed by many the department should handle each cover separately. Better service would ensue were first-day sales conducted in large offices, but this will never come to pass because the publicity and historical observances at first-day sales have become part of the smaller postoffice program.

There were 390,219 covers canceled at the first day sale of the 1-cent, green, Roosevelt Memorial stamp at Hyde Park, N. Y. July 26, and 1,625,000 stamps sold amounting to $16,250.

Air mail service has been resumed between the United States and the islands of Leyte, Luzon, Mindoro and Samar, Philippine Islands. Articles not exceeding 2 ounces will be accepted and articles may be registered. The rate of postage is 50 cents per half ounce.

China will soon issue a stamp in honor of the late President Roosevelt.

John C. Rout, supervisor of plate printing, Bureau of Engraving and Printing addressed the Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, in Pythian Temple on Tuesday evening.

He spoke on "Mass Production of Government Securities in Wartime" and went into detail of plates, designs, engraving and various methods of printing stamps. He told of the engravers' work, stating that Charles A. Brooks took 90 hours to engrave the portrait of President Roosevelt used on the memorial series. He displayed a sheet of the famous 2-cent, red counterfeit and told the reasons it is easily detected. An auction will be held at the meeting on Tuesday.

Granted U.S. Citizenship In Aleutians

One of six sailors granted United States citizenship recently when District Judge Anthony Dimond of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Alaska, held court on Adak, an Aleutian island, was **Donald Smith,** machinist's mate 2/c, USNR, son of George Smith, Alexandria, Va. Court proceedings were held in one of the servicemen's theaters and witnessed by service personnel.

Graduated from Quartermaster School, Bainbridge, Md., **Alfred Hayre,** seaman 1/c., 612 K st. ne., is now on his way to Shoemaker, Calif.

Robert H. Ornelas, grandson of Howard Moran, Wardman Park Hotel, has been promoted to staff sergeant. Overseas since January, Sergeant Ornelas is with a Marine Torpeto Bombing Squadron in the Marianas.

Corpl. **Fred Chambers,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, 106 8th st. se., has been promoted to the grade of sergeant and made a battalion message center chief in the Thirty-second Infantry Regiment, Okinawa. A veteran of four major Pacific campaigns, Sergeant Chambers has been in the Army 42 months. He wears the Purple Heart for wounds received during the Okinawa operation.

Lieut. Comdr. **John Mingay,** USNR, whose wife lives at 1817 Lamont st., is stationed at the University of South Carolina, on duty with the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps unit. Prior to this he was commanding officer of the destroyer escort USS Manning (DE-199) which participated in invasions in New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon.

Promotions were given at Keesler Field, Miss., to three local men. They are Sergt. **Joseph Demmi,** son of Mrs. J. Demmi, 619 Maine st.; Sergt. **William Luckett,** whose wife lives at 1365 Meridian pl., and Corpl. **William Smith,** son of Mrs. Lillie Smith, 4513 17th st. ne.

Besides his regular duties as supply clerk in the special service section, Kunming, China, Pfc. **George King,** 6142 31st pl., Chevy Chase, Md., is playing a leading role in the Broadway hit, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," which is touring various base units. During his tour of duty in China he has been awarded the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with one battle star.

Lieut. **Thomas Smith,** 5436 32nd st., is home for 30 days' leave after serving for more than a year in Europe and taking part in four major campaigns.

Lieut. **John McHale 2d,** 1418 Monroe st., is now a member of the "Goldbrick Papa" Club in the Philippines. Membership in the club, which was organized a year ago by the Fifth Air Force Carrier Command, is limited to men who have become fathers since arriving overseas. The club received its name because members had to limit child-raising to giving their wives advice by mail.

Robert Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Burns, 9007 Fairview rd., Silver Spring, Md., has been promoted to staff sergeant with the 316th "Jungle Skippers" Group of the Fifth Air Force Troop Carrier Command in the Philippines. Sergeant Burns has a total of 1050 flying hours and 59 combat missions.

Advertisement

Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

ELINOR LEE, WTOP's delightful director of women's programs, has been in radio so long that she has a wholesome respect for being on time. So, when invited by Martha Baker recently to be a guest on "News for Women" (WTOP, 3:45 p. m.) Elinor trotted into Studio 2 a full half-hour before air time to relax and, of course, listen to the radio. Hearing a cheery voice going on and on about one thing and another was very pleasant until suddenly Elinor realized that she was listening to Martha Baker's program. She was in the wrong studio! She dashed into Studio 1 . . . nobody there . . . raced into Studio 3 . . . found it empty . . . and finally scooting into Studio 4, Elinor just managed to get on the air. Martha Baker says from now on she'll invite only inexperienced guests.

★ ★ ★

Arch McDonald

The other day we saw a letter from a Marine on Okinawa. He wrote about an aerial dog-fight that took place off shore of the island which was described over a public address system by an officer, "It was just like listening to Arch McDonald broadcast a Sunday baseball game," he wrote.

Arch McDonald

It's our guess that thousands of G. I.'s think of Arch McDonald's informal, friendly voice over the radio as one of the things that really mean home . . . one of the things they'll be able to enjoy soon.

Arch, who's well into his twelfth year with WTOP, is one of radio's remarkable people. John Nance Garner called him "the best baseball broadcaster in the whole world." Newsweek Magazine rated him with famous Red Barber as one of America's two most typical sports broadcasters. And our figures show that Arch has a huge following among the ladies, too. They like the way he talks about sports in simple, everyday language.

"The 6:30 Show" (WTOP, 6:30 p. m.) is Arch McDonald's daily roundup of sports news, peppered with comment on the changing sports picture, and topped off with a human interest story from the sporting world, drawn from his fabulous memory.

"The Moondial" (WTOP, 11:15 p. m.) gives McDonald a chance to play the recordings he thinks his listeners like to hear, and features late sports scores and news, with an occasional interview with figures in the world of sports.

We tried to get Arch to predict the outcome of the American League pennant race, but he won't talk. He says he's thinking, tho.

★ ★ ★

New "Vox Pop" Theme

VOX POP, the show that travels America, starts the new season off with a bang tomorrow (WTOP, 8:00 p. m.) when Parks Johnson and Warren Hull do a special broadcast from Hollywood in connection with Paramount Pictures "Third of a Century" Anniversary. Bob Hope—not Hope the comedian, but Hope the average man—will be interviewed, and songstress Diana Lynn will interview a G. I. with the Army of Occupation in Germany and sing a tune.

"It's time to laugh, now that peace has come," say Parks and Warren. Consequently, Vox Pop will highlight stories of human interest and human comedy in down-to-earth broadcasts "of, for and by the people."

★ ★ ★

A Bit of Hollywood

We promise another great year of "Lux Radio Theatre's" full-hour radio adaptations of movies that have been your top favorites. For the 12th straight season, WTOP-CBS will present a veritable Who's Who of Hollywood every Monday night at 9 o'clock through out the fall and winter. Tomorrow night's "Radio Theatre" curtain raiser will be "Practically Yours," one of the season's cleverest comedies. Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland costar in this gala premiere program

Claudette Colbert

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Triple Threat

Marlin Hurt, alias "Beulah," alias Beulah's boy friend "Bill," is beginning to wonder if he's still himself at all. He created the two characters and played them to such perfection that fan mail to Beulah and "Bill" has become much heavier than to Marlin (and is he Hurt!)

The only way out for the man who plays the triple role was to "come clean," reply that it's all done with his own vocal chords, and hope the loyalty of fans wouldn't weaken. It hasn't, and beginning tonight, "Beulah" will be heard at the new time—8:00 p.m. every Sunday over WTOP-CBS.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, August 26 — **Washington** — **Eastern War Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salute, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 On a Bus :45 " " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Bible Highlights " " " " Recordiana	Bible Class " " " Melody's the Thing	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " "	Church of the Air " " " " Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 String Quartet :15 Bing Crosby :30 Hour of Faith :45 " " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Presenting Betsy Ross Girl	News; Review Love Affairs Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	News; Rhythm, Rhyme and Reason News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 War Journal :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News Nancy Osgood NBC Concert Orch.	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour	WINX News The Little Show On Wings of Song	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945	Today in History Jay Carmody Transatlantic Call
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Bing Crosby :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " " ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	News Analysis Southern Harmonizers Washington Nats vs.	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern The Animal Fair	" " News; Composers Meet the Composers	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Kay Armen :15 " " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 " "	Ford Show " " Westinghouse Program	New York Yankees " " " "	News; Symphony Hour Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 (Rachmaninoff)	Swing Along " " News; Latin-American Tunes	Stradivari Orchestra " " World News Today " ; Olin Downes
3	:00 To Be Announced :15 " " " " :30 Washington Story :45 " " "	World Parade " " One Man's Family	" " " " " "	News; Curtain Call Curtain Call Concert Favorites	Hall of Hits " " " " " "	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony " "
4	:00 Dari's for Dough :15 " " " :30 8 to the Bar Ranch :45 (Andrews Sisters)	Army Hour " " RCA Show	Your America " " Crime Is My Pastime Harvey Harding	News; Gas'l't Gaieties Gaslight Gaieties The Lawyers Speak	Theater of Air " " News; Dance Session	" " " " ; News Electric Hour
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " " :30 Charlotte Greenwood :45 " "	Symphony Hour " " " "	Leave it to Mike " " Nick Carter	News; Music Your Veteran Rights Music for Sunday	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour " " " News; William Shirer
6	:00 Summer Hour :15 Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Catholic Hour " " Men at Sea	Abbott Mysteries " " News, Cedric Foster Serenade	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " " Report to the Nation
7	:00 Secretary Ickes :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Wayne King's Orch. " " Band Wagon Mystr's (Dick Powell)	Sweetheart Time " " Dale Carnegie Swing High	News; Modern Moods Modern Moods Beyond Victory Piano Portaits	Ave Maria Hour " " News; Show Time	Men of Vision " " Blondie
8	:00 String Ensemble :15 Raymond Moley :30 The Fighting AAF :45 " " "	Frances Langford and Spike Jones Tommy Dorsey	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Bibleway Church " "	Nat Baseball Rally " " " " " "	The Beulah Show " " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Ray Henle :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music	Steel Horizons " " Double or Nothing	News; Symphony Hour Sibelius' Symphony No. 2 (Koussevitsky)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " " " Star Theater
10	:00 Tranatlantic Quiz :15 " " :30 Meadowbrook Orch. :45 " "	GE All-Girl Orch. " " Meet Me at Parky's	Brownstone Theater " " Most Honored Music	News; Guest Star A Cappella Choir Music to Remember	The Sunday Players " " News; TheNegroSpeaks The Negro Speaks	Take It or Leave It " " " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " " :45 " " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light	News Summary Master's Orch. Calloway Orch. Harry Cool's Orch.	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music	" " Baseball Review News; Church of God in Christ	Headlines Billy Bishop Orch. Service Time " "

Station **W3XO**, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—College Medley
7:15 p. m.—Music for Sunday
7:30 p. m.—
7:45 p. m.—Little Show
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Melody Parade
8:30 p. m.—Dance Time
8:45 p. m.—
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.—" "
9:30 p. m.—" "
9:45 p. m.—" "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Guest Star
10:20 p. m.—Concert Hall
10:45 p. m.—" "

TODAY—1:30 to 2:00 P.M.

ANIMAL NEWS—OBEDIENCE TRAINING
Plus Guest Speaker—Human Interest Animal Story Taken From Real Life.

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